THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1968 — *An International Daily Newspaper* — VOL. 60, NO. 204 TWO SECTIONS — EASTERN EDITION ★ 10c

FOCUS on Asia

What's ahead . . .

Russians seem eager to spare Burma a possible Vietnam-type war which Communist China appears to be planning.

Moscow has sent top undercover military intelligence agents to Rangoon and Mandalay to find out how strong are the insurgent tribes and White Flag Communists there and whether these groups can get together and overthrow General Ne Win's government.

If their own Communists took over Burma, the Russians would have no objection. But they would rather see General Ne Win in power than have pro-Peking Communists ruling the country.

After studying reports of its agents, Moscow will decide whether the Ne Win regime can be saved or whether to write off Burma altogether.

If the present government seems likely to survive, the Russians will send in military aid, if requested.

The U.S. military assistance pact with Burma expires this month. If Washington does not renew it, Burma may very well take up the Soviet offer.

⊕

Edward G. Lansdale, an American legend in Asia, left Vietnam last month for home.

But discreet predictions are that after the November elections he will be back—assigned an important post in Vietnam, possibly even as ambassador.

He is a close friend of both leading presidential candidates—Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey and Richard M. Nixon.

Retired Air Force Major General Lansdale was the model for the famed Colonel Hillandale, in the "Ugly American," as well as prototype for Graham Greene's "The Quiet American."

He was known as the kingmaker of Philippine President Ramon Magsaysay during the pro-Communist Huk insurrection there after World War II. Later he advised then President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam.

He returned to Vietnam in 1965 as a special liaison officer for the American Ambassador. But his advice was largely ignored. Known as a hawk, he nonetheless disagreed with the predominantly military emphasis of American strategy.

⊕

Japan and the Soviet Union have been talking Siberian development for years.

Now well-informed sources say an agreement on Japanese development of timber resources in Siberia is expected to be concluded "within the near future."

Negotiations are still under way. But it is thought Japan will export about $150 million worth of lumbering machinery and consumer goods under a five-year deferred-payments plan. In return, it will import eight to nine million cubic meters of lumber.

If the agreement goes through, it is expected to spur other projects, notably Japanese help in developing Soviet ports along the eastern seaboard.

The Russians have told Japanese traders they even want to open up the port of Vladivostok—long closed to foreigners—once hostilities end in Vietnam.

Significantly, they already have published Japanese-language pamphlets about Vladivostok.

⊕

Filipino politics is the deciding factor in the new quarrel between the Philippines and Malaysia.

The squabble is over ownership of Malaysia's timber-rich Borneo territory of Sabah.

The Philippines is withdrawing all but nominal diplomatic representation from Malaysia, and the question is whether there will be a complete break.

President Marcos of the Philippines is anxious to preserve the image he has built as a responsible and progressive leader in Southeast Asia. To break relations with Malaysia would harm that image.

But he faces a reelection campaign at home next year, and the dispute with Malaysia has become a highly emotional national issue. Political pressures could compel him to get tough with Malaysia.

Trends . . .

Indonesia is moving to implement the cultural pact it recently signed with Australia to cooperate for peace in their region.

It has opened West Irian to visits by the press. The territory (formerly Dutch New Guinea), which lies north of Australia, has been barred to the press since the 1962 Indonesian take-over.

A pledge to permit the Papuan people of West Irian to determine their political future by plebiscite was repudiated by the Sukarno regime. But General Suharto says he will honor this pledge when due next year.

Now, with the territory open to the press, the election will come under on-the-spot international scrutiny.

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Prague, Moscow fence

Will either compromise?

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

The waiting creates its own suspense. Typical of this rumor-fed atmosphere was the near-midnight flurry caused Tuesday by a Western news agency message from Moscow—supported apparently by the usually correctly informed Yugoslav news agency Tanjug—that the entire Soviet Politburo had already left the Russian capital for Czechoslovakia.

The Czech news agency knew nothing about it. It even received an inquiry from a slightly startled Central Committee night duty officer here. While the checking went on, the message was repeated in radio broadcasts from Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

A quick trip by some of the reporters found the Soviet Embassy in Prague silent and in darkness.

Later, Tanjug stopped the story and everyone went off to bed.

One of the details still to be fixed for the Soviet-Czech talks is the composition of the representation on the two sides.

It is thought here that the Russians' repeated proposal for a meeting between their Politburo and the Czechoslovak Party Presidium will make for an unwieldy meeting.

British view: Page 2

But the Czechs' attitude seems to be that if the Russians want to bring the whole team they can. The home side may be content with a representation of six. Politburo and Presidium each has 11 members. If the Russians brought candidate members as well, it would swell their strength to 20. The Czechs have only three candidate members.

The attitude of the latter, however, is that numbers are of no account since there will be no voting.

And, if the Russians are calculating on finding allies among the conservative, unreform-minded members of the Presidium who are known to think that things already have gone too far here, they may be as mistaken as they have been about the Czech Central Committee.

Quiet confidence shown

The television cameras are not likely to be in on the Politburo-Presidium talks as they were at last week's Central Committee session, ready to record for the public pillory any who would get up to oppose the popular will for reform. In the Central Committee meeting none had the temerity.

But, even in the restricted setting of these talks, exposure would still be inevitable, and an act of bravura of this kind could only fortify First Party Secretary Alexander Dubcek and his coreformers who have nationwide backing.

The Czechoslovaks are approaching the talks with the quiet confidence and steadiness they have exhibited for a long time now. But they are under no illusions.

Prague has a long, hard haul ahead. However long these talks themselves last, the pressures are sure to last at least until the party congress comes along in September. The congress is expected to complete the opposition's defeat by electing a new Central Committee with a big, commanding majority genuinely committed to reform.

The Presidium leaders think it may be possible to reach agreement on some of the lesser points at issue and then to pass on to the tougher subjects. These, admittedly, are going to take much longer to solve.

There are basically two major issues. The Russians complain that the democratization process here is weakening the party; that socialism in Czechoslovakia is in danger; and that, in turn, inevitably weakens the whole Soviet Communist camp.

They complain, furthermore, that this internal development here is weakening Czechoslovakia's effectiveness as a member of the Warsaw Pact and that this again—

★ Please turn to Page 4

By a staff cartographer

New riot pattern in cities?

By Howard James
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Black anger exploding in Cleveland streets sends shivers through the ranks of experienced ghetto watchers. For it now appears the violence is following a pattern of escalation into a kind of guerrilla warfare.

This was indicated weeks ago—before the slaying of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in Memphis. Negro militant extremists in four Midwestern cities interviewed by this reporter as early as March and April suggested that a Mau Mau or Castro-type revolution was ahead.

"We've learned that marchin' doesn't do nothin' for us, and looting just puts us in the line of police guns," said one young Negro in Louisville, Ky.

Saying essentially the same thing as some bitter blacks in Cincinnati and other cities, he pointed to the four department-store fires in Chicago on March 29 as evidence of things to come. In the Chicago fires 250 policemen and a third of the city's fire department had been tied up for hours. A lid was quickly clamped on information about what happened in Chicago and it has yet to be fully explained.

Turning point signaled?

In Cleveland Tuesday night a small group of Negroes fired on policemen towing a car from a Negro neighborhood. Apparently well prepared, the Negroes used automatic rifles—killing at least three policemen and wounding a dozen others.

While there was some looting and fire bombing, and the normal confusion surrounded the scene, there was evidence that this probably signaled another turning point in the civil-rights confrontation.

Cleveland officials guardedly acknowledge they had been warned several days ago by the Federal Bureau of Investigation that there was "trouble coming." The form and place apparently was not known.

Early analysis of reasons behind the violence suggests the National Governors' Conference in the opposite corner of the state—Cincinnati—was a factor.

Position of black mayor

Like the Chicago fires, the gunplay is being considered by some to be a clear warning of the direction the violence could take.

There are others who disagree—blaming the hot, muggy night, Cleveland problems, perhaps alcohol.

There is also speculation that the angry Negroes are trying to make it clear that electing a Negro mayor is not the answer. For if the Mayor is unable to make rapid and tangible changes in the lives of the average black man—something that may take millions of dollars, and more important a change in the hearts and actions of millions of white Americans—then the angry

★ Please turn to Page 11

Inside today . . .

Latin-American Left sizes up U.S.

"Yankee imperialism" has been debated by Latin-American and United States students at annual seminars for the past four years—with no basic agreement between the two groups. But they have begun to agree on why they disagree.

First page, second section

Generation gap may be a good thing

Don't close the generation gap! Preserve it! That's the 1968 theme as late-night movies capture past glories of silver screen and publishers market nostalgia for a golden age.

Essay: Page 5

Will it lessen in autumn?

Violence dominates U.S. summertime TV

By John Dillin
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Six weeks after the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, television network programs continue to blast out a grisly trail of violence with rifles and six-shooters, cannons and space guns.

A survey of 85½ hours of television spanning prime evening hours and Saturday morning "cartoons" showed that violence still dominates the American airwaves.

Staff members of this newspaper watched the shows and in seven evenings of viewing recorded 81 murders and killings and a total of 210 incidents or threats of violence. An additional 162 incidents were recorded on Saturday morning—generally regarded as children's hours.

Surprisingly, the most violent evening hours were those between 7:30 and 9 p.m. —again a period when large numbers of children are among the television audience. Official network estimates indicate that during those hours 26.7 million children between the ages of 2 and 17 are watching.

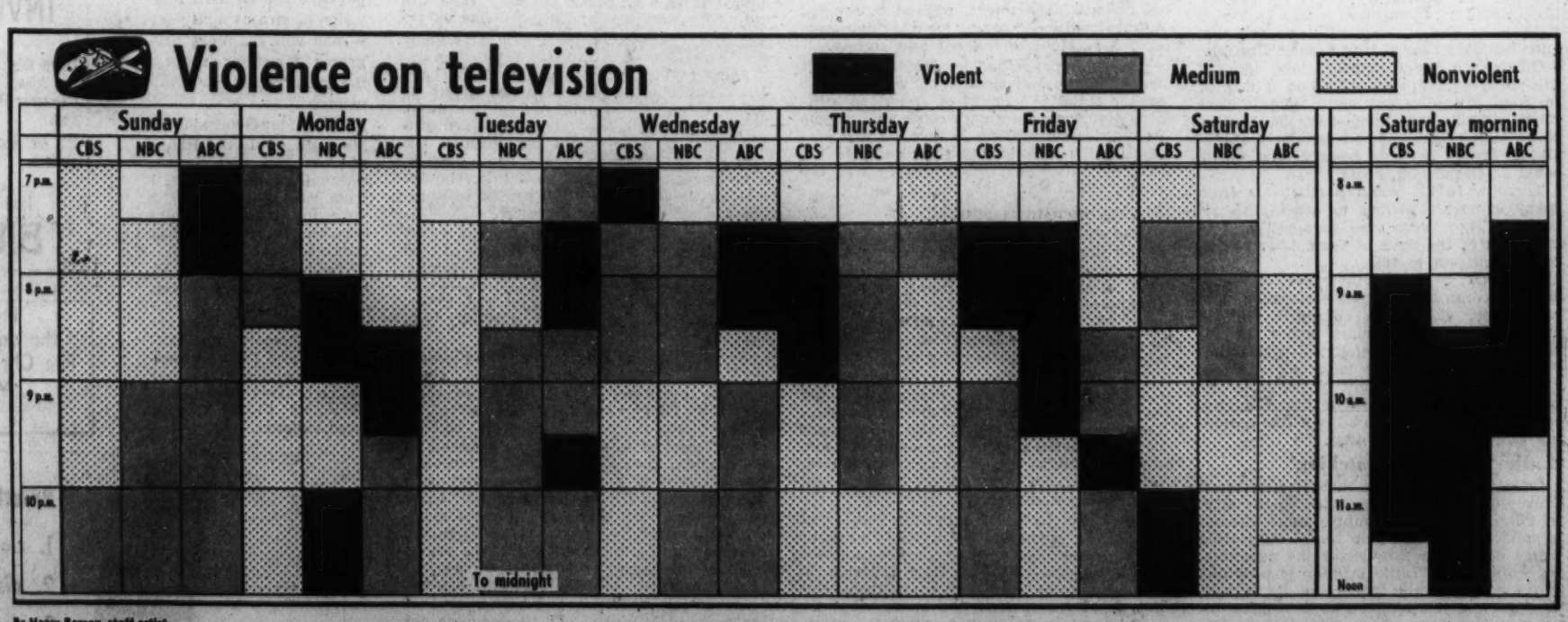
In those early evening hours, violent incidents occurred on an average of once every 16.3 minutes. After 9 p.m., violence tapered off quickly, with incidents occurring once every 35 minutes. In the early evening, there was a murder or killing once every 31 minutes. Later, once every two hours.

In the aftermath of the Kennedy assassination, leading television producers have promised to reduce video's violent element, particularly in shows seen by children. Quick changes were promised. But so far the changes are not apparent, perhaps because many of the shows are summer reruns. Future network plans should be more apparent with the introduction of the new shows in the fall.

By far the most violent evening program of the week was a Sunday showing of "Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea." The one-hour ABC presentation, which began at 7 p.m., was a continuous series of fights, pursuits, shootings, and explosions. During the show, viewers counted 33 incidents of violence, or more than one every two minutes. There were eight killings and lengthy fight scenes.

Although a few of the programs surveyed

★ Please turn to Page 3



By Henry Benson, staff artist

Early evening and Saturday morning television schedules get heaviest share of violence

2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

July 25, 1968

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'Freedom' electrifies Europe

By John Allan May
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The whole of Europe, west as well as east, is being brought up against questions about freedom that must be answered, possibly once and for all.

Can freedom be protected without fighting? Can it be won by economic sanctions where it is still denied?

Is the Soviet Union about to seal the doom of its own system of communism by using the medium of force to carry to a world watching on television the message of its dependence on brutality?

Or must it see its own system liberalized for fear of using force?

These questions stir the British. Indeed they concern all the Europeans of the North Atlantic alliance, as Soviet troops take up new positions along the borders of Czechoslovakia and Soviet reservists are called up to support "maneuvers."

By coincidence, in London at the same time Andreas Papandreou, son of former Greek Prime Minister George Papandreou, launched an international campaign to try to bring down the present Greek Government by a popularly supported economic boycott.

Price discounted

The boycott, if successful, will exact a heavy price from the ordinary folk of Greece. "I realize that," declared Professor Papandreou. "It is the least cost they can be called upon to pay for regaining their freedom."

It is thus freedom that is the single electric issue.

In the Times of London Bertrand Russell, pro-peace, pro-Communist philosopher, joined his name to more than 20 others of all political persuasions with a tough though diplomatic statement in support of Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia once again "is on the brink," it says. And "the outcome of the present crisis will affect the prospects of European, if not world, political development for years to come."

Czechoslovakia is not threatening anyone, the statement goes on. "Should her sovereignty be destroyed again, this would gravely damage any prospect of a genuine détente with the Soviet Union. All men of good will must hope that this does not happen."

Hungary recalled

In the Guardian a longtime Marxist sympathizer reprints a letter he has sent to Soviet President Nikolay V. Podgorny urging that "the horrors of Hungary will not be repeated."

"Must you live for ever in the cold twilight world of Gogol's petty bureaucrats and Chekhov's hopeless inefficiency?" the letter asks. "Must you always dedicate yourselves to waste? What happened to your revolution?"

In the cool phlegmatic corridors of the Foreign Office in London anonymous observers agree that the issue of freedom is paramount.

It is for this reason perhaps that officials and ministers are agreed that there is very little that the West can do. Ostentatious reductions in Western military forces in Western Europe, for instance, would be quite irrelevant. The military security of the Soviet system is not seriously at issue.

Only indirectly, some observers say, could security be an issue. Relaxations in Czechoslovakia could result in the diversion of economic resources to meet consumer demand. The Czech defense forces then might be reduced in effectiveness and at a sensitive part of the Soviet bloc's frontiers.

However, far more serious for the Soviets, in British eyes, are the questions of freedom of expression and of future political organization of a liberalized Communist state.

At several moments in the past few months Soviet leaders have been faced with the necessity to decide between intervention —to maintain the closely controlled single-party Soviet system in Czechoslovakia—and discussion.

Each time they have chosen discussion.

This could be a good sign, provided that the choice so far has not been determined by the availability of adequate Soviet armed force in the necessary strategic spots.

Limits expected

It is accepted here that, once efficiently deployed, Soviet and Polish forces could overwhelm any conceivable Czech resistance in a matter of days, possibly even of hours.

Yet hope is seen in the probability that the best the West and the Czechs can hope for coincides with the best the Soviets can achieve without the use of force.

What is important for the Soviets is that Czechoslovakia remains in the Eastern Communist camp of its own free will.

And while freedom of expression by now is important to the present Czech administration, limits will clearly have to be set to it.

It must not be allowed to threaten the system or the security of the state, or the cohesion of the Eastern bloc.

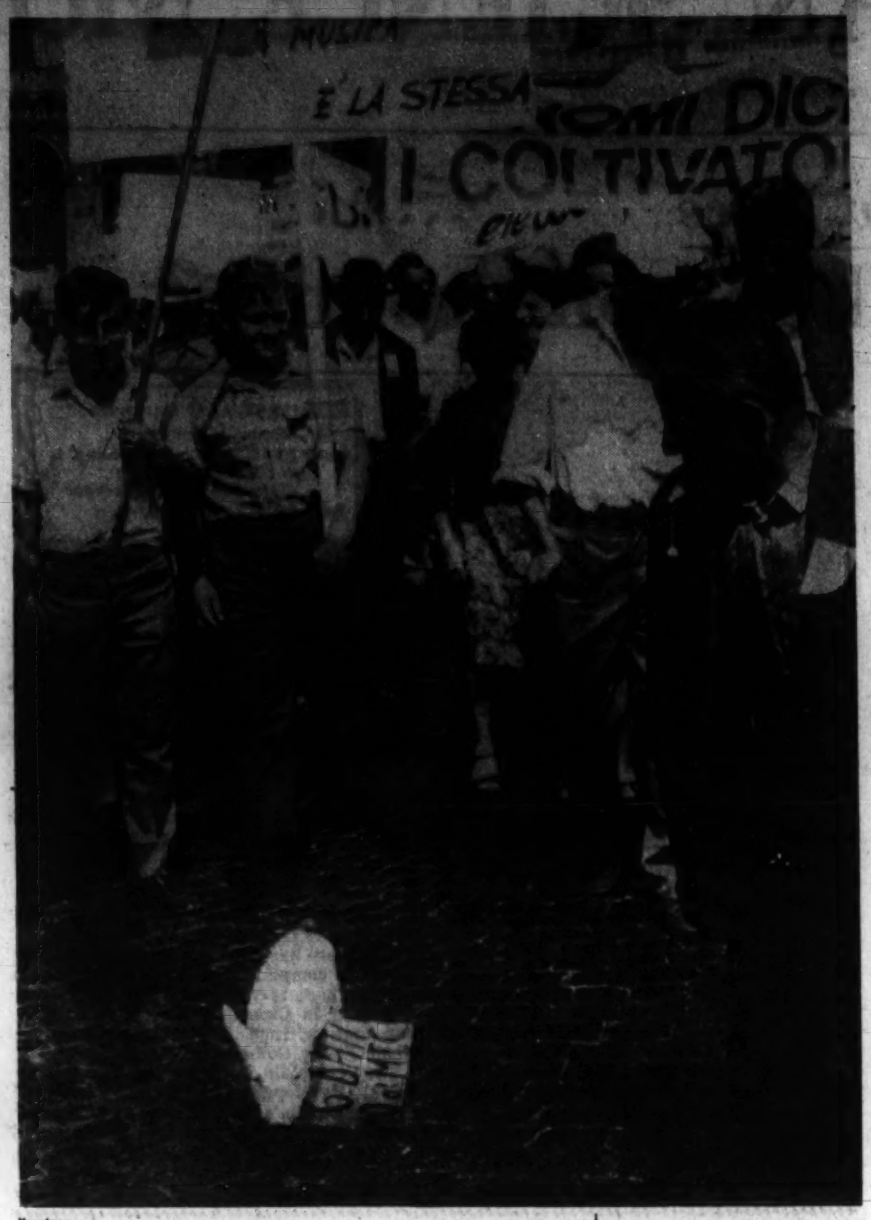
Similarly, so far as the Czech Government is concerned, the registration of new "clubs" must stop short of the point where it allows the formation of actual new political parties.

Thus the elements of compromise are seen to be there.

Yet the biggest question of all remains.

Do the Soviet leaders believe the Soviet Communist system can coexist with freedom of opinion and discussion?

It will perhaps be answered very soon. And the answer will have profound effect on the history of our century.



Keystone

This little pig went marching

Straight from the farm a little white pig heads a protest march in Rome. More than 8,000 farm workers from all parts of Italy demonstrated for land reform and new agricultural and marketing laws.

The news. — briefly

United States . . .

Washington

A bill to provide more traffic controllers and equipment to combat congestion at major airports was passed by the Senate.

The measure would provide $15 million to add 3,627 air-traffic controllers and carries sharply increased funds for traffic-control equipment.

Washington

The Senate Post Office Committee, meeting in closed session, adopted a measure to exempt the Post Office Department from the planned cutback in federal employment.

Postmaster General W. Marvin Watson said the "understanding" shown by House and Senate committees "encourages us that the mail service may not have to be curtailed."

New York

Several organizations which formerly supported the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy have decided to throw their weight behind Republican New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller in his bid for the presidency.

The groups were expected to include Kennedy Students for a New America and the RFK Club for New Politics, representing thousands of people who supported Senator Kennedy before he was assassinated in April.

Chicago

Mayor Richard J. Daley endorsed Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts as running mate for whomever the Democrats nominate for president.

Mayor Daley, a power in the party, has expressed no choice for the presidential nomination.

"I hope the delegates will draft Ted Kennedy for the vice-presidency," Mayor Daley said.

Baton Rouge, La.

Top Louisiana Democrats selected the state's first racially integrated delegation to the Democratic National Convention and predicted it will support Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey.

Six Negroes were named as delegates, four as alternates. State Rep. Ernest N. Morial of New Orleans, the first Negro legislator in Louisiana this century, is the only Negro delegate with a full vote. This means that Negroes will have a total of 3½ of the 36 votes.

Miami Beach

Preparations for the Republican National Convention were back on the track after settlement of a dispute over operation of a new piece of television equipment.

International . . .

Paris

North Vietnam Wednesday accused the United States of maneuvers to avoid getting down to business at the preliminary peace talks here, but said it was only fooling itself.

Hanoi delegation chief Xuan Thuy told the American delegates at the 14th session of the talks that Communist insistence on a halt to bombing of the North was not mere propaganda, as the U.S. charged. He reiterated that "a correct solution to the Vietnam problem must be based" on Hanoi's four-point peace plan and the political program of the National Liberation Front, political arm of the Viet Cong.

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Acting Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak said Malaysia will recall its Ambassador to the Philippines for consultation. But Malaysia does not intend to withdraw any diplomatic staff from Manila, he added.

The Philippines ordered most of its ambassadorial staff out of Kuala Lumpur on the weekend in reprisal for Malaysia's refusal to consider further the Filipino claim to Sabah.

Stockholm

Two more American deserters have arrived in Stockholm via the Soviet Union and Japan after defecting from their units in South Vietnam, the Swedish Aliens Commission said.

The two were identified as Raymond Sanviviero, 19, a member of the besieged United States force at Khe Sanh, and Yotsai Ou Yang, 24, who was said to have been born in China and to have fought with U.S. troops in the Mekong Delta.

Saigon

Ground fighting occurred all over South Vietnam Wednesday, a break in the recent lull. The Communists hit the United States Marine base at Da Nang with a rocket barrage, and South Korean marines ambushed two Viet Cong platoons near Hoi An near where U.S. troops killed 68 enemy soldiers Tuesday.

In the air war, U.S. pilots flew 112 missions over North Vietnam. Despite continued bombing, North Vietnam reported its light industry had achieved 57 percent of planned output for the whole of June.

Lecce, Italy

A court here sentenced eight men to life imprisonment and handed out 175 years in jail terms to 10 others at the end of a lengthy Mafia multiple murder trial that started in November, 1967. The charges involved six killings over a 10-year period from 1951 to 1961. Four men were acquitted.

London

A member of Parliament has been found guilty of breaking House of Commons rules by giving secret information on Britain's germ-warfare research program to a newspaper.

Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for West Lothian, Scotland, was declared guilty of a breach of privilege and serious contempt of the lower house.

News of July 23 and 24 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

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Antipoverty role accented

Youths needle world churches

By Louis Garinger
Religious affairs editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Uppsala, Sweden

Never far below the surface at this Fourth Assembly of the World Council of Churches has been the question of youth participation and influence. At a time when young people around the world are dramatically making themselves heard on issues they deem urgent, it is little wonder that such has also proved true here in Uppsala.

Officialdom could hardly have ignored the youth participants even had it wanted to. Some of their views and proposals were received with something less than enthusiasm. But others seemed genuinely appreciated. It has been an uneasy relationship —but a relationship, nonetheless.

There were 135 youth participants from many countries invited to attend the assembly. They were free to speak and to take part in the work of sections and committees but not to vote.

The youth organized their own unofficial steering committee, issued declarations and resolutions, worked in committee to get stronger policy statements before the assembly, buttonholed delegates, and otherwise attempted to make their influence felt. They tried unsuccessfully to persuade the business committee to invite Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin to address the assembly while he was in Sweden.

'Little brother is watching'

Other young people, including Swedish university students, also acted in the hope of influencing the assembly. Some put out a publication called Hot News. Appearing every other day throughout the assembly, its motto was—"Little brother is watching you." Although the quality of its articles was uneven, it attempted to keep pressure on the delegates to undertake strong commitments for economic and social justice and for change in the churches.

Some Swedish youth, supported by individuals from Stockholm churches, marched 40 miles from Stockholm to Uppsala to dramatize their desire for "more church action on burning issues." About 100 of them presented their petition to the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, the council's general secretary.

The Student Christian Movement in Uppsala provided "Club 68," where each night youth challenged delegates about some of the more pressing issues facing the conference.

The Café Chantant, sponsored by the council's youth department, offered a relaxed cultural and social setting for attacking some of the problems of church and society.

The youth participants, influenced by their anti-Vietnam and antiwar convictions, also took a stand in support of American military deserters. They made contact with some of the deserters living in Sweden and emphasized their solidarity with them. In the eyes of Americans, this probably was the most radical thing they did.

Strong measures sought

The main thrust of the youth activity was to get the assembly to adopt strong, effective measures for the elimination of poverty in the developing countries and the conditions perpetuating it. In this they must have felt some satisfaction since the report on development was perhaps the clearest and strongest of all to come before the assembly for adoption.

Delegates realized early that youth should have a larger voice in their proceedings. Consequently, they voted to add two younger delegates to the nominations committee and then to add three youth participants to each of the assembly's two powerful policy and reference committees.

But youth participant Robert Maurer of the United States told the press: "The times dictate more than opening the door a crack and letting the youth in. They have placed a few of us on some key committees. But this convinces us from the inside what we suspected from the outside—that the council needs a renewal. We are working on a structural change for the council which will allow the youth participants and advisers to take a more active part."

Just outside the entrance to the main assembly hall the youth had put up a poster for graffiti. On it someone had written: "Is Jesus a delegate? Only 1 percent under 33. Is Jesus on the central committee? None under 22. Is Jesus a youth participant? His only chance."

Some disappointment was voiced among delegates that the youth didn't come to Uppsala with a more carefully thought-out series of proposals to challenge the assembly. But as Dr. Blake put it, "They are somewhat confused and divided like everyone else on how to reach the commonly accepted goals."

Some of the youth were, as might have been expected, impatient with efforts to work within the established organization. Others, although frustrated and even disillusioned by failures to cut through the language or compromise and come up with a clear-cut, ringing call to action, showed considerable willingness to persist in working through established channels.

Said Mr. Maurer, who headed the youth steering committee: "We are impatient with the lack of urgency in the section meetings. Many of the speeches are anachronistic in the face of the history being written today. The youth participants want to identify with that hisory."

What to most of the youth seemed anachchronistic could, to many adults, seem daringly avant-garde. But this is presumably what the generation gap is all about.

The youth have been severely critical of the structure of the assembly, especially the agenda. They were shocked at the very small portion of time allotted in committee and subcommittee to hammer out basic policy—the policy that will guide the council and, hopefully, speak to its member churches during the next six or seven years.

Many delegates and advisers, as well as some top council officials, acknowledge the force of this criticism and recognize that the assembly's format and timing have not been as conducive to accomplishing the council's purpose as they could have been.

The next assembly will surely be structured differently. But just *how* differently is the question being asked by many of the youth participants.

Britons to pay more for TV

By the Associated Press

London

British viewers will be paying more for their television programs next year — and will get more programs for their money, the government has announced.

Postmaster General John Stonehouse told the House of Commons that license fees will go up next Jan. 1 from £5 ($12) to £6 a year for black-and-white sets, and from £10 to £11 for color sets.

Viewing hours will be extended 3½ hours a week on state-owned, noncommercial, British Broadcasting Corporation Channel One and the commercial independent television channel. Two hours will be added to the BBC-2 color channel.

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★Violence dominates summertime television

Continued from Page 1

were of local origin, the vast majority originated with the three major networks: CBS, NBC, and ABC.

CBS programing was easily the least violent during the evening hours. In seven full nights of viewing, its affiliates displayed 41 incidents and 14 killings. That was less than half those on ABC, which led the field with 97 incidents, including 48 killings. NBC stood in the middle on both counts with 63 incidents and 23 killings.

But what credit CBS won for its evening shows, it lost on Saturday morning.

Monster people 'done in'

Two of the most violent cartoons for children were on CBS. In a half-hour, the "Herculoids" raced through 18 violent incidents during which 20 monster people of various descriptions were shot, vaporized, or mashed.

Vying for top-horror honors was CBS's "Dyno-Boy and the Space Ghost." It featured 22 incidents, but only three creature people were destroyed.

The Saturday morning lineup far outstripped any other time segment for violence. In only seven hours, the morning shows rolled up 162 incidents, compared with 210 for the entire evening spectrum of 78½ hours.

Almost all the cartoon shows ranked among the most violent. There were an average of 23 incidents an hour, nearly 10 times the rate for evening shows. One tabulator noted:

"The violence was happening so fast, I had to call on my roommate for help in writing them down. As it was, I think we may have missed some."

In revealing contrast to those monster-filled minutes, where even the heroes are often weird characters, are the advertisements aimed at children—the sweet and innocent-sounding ads for cooing dolls and baby carriages, toy trains, and crunchy cereals.

Areas for improvement?

Considering this deluge of violence, certainly one of the most obvious areas for quick improvement on both Saturday morning and regular evening shows lies in the previews of coming attractions. Many previews are capsules of violence. In a few seconds, one preview featured snips of a machine-gun battle, three fistfights, an explosion, and a "laser-beam" attack.

But the biggest reform job involves the shows themselves. The survey found that more than half the programs—55 percent—included violence.

The most violent single evenings were Sunday on ABC, Monday on NBC, and Tuesday on ABC. ABC's Sunday rating can be directly attributed to "Voyage," already cited. NBC's Monday of violence was due mostly to "The Champions" (16 violent incidents, 3 murders) and "I Spy" (11 incidents, 3 killings or murders). ABC's Tuesday displayed violence on every show, but the worst were "Garrison's Gorillas" (5 incidents, 12 killings) and "N.Y.P.D." (4 incidents, 1 killing).

On the other side of things, CBS had by far the best overall rating with 59 percent of its shows rated "clean." ABC and NBC affiliates turned up with 38 percent and 37 percent nonviolent ratings, respectively.

Nonviolent evenings were achieved by CBS (Tuesday) and ABC (Saturday). Evenings with only one violent show were Sunday on CBS and Thursday on ABC.

Attention focused again

Television violence has received attention in the United States in previous years, but recent killings again have focused attention on TV's influence.

Rep. Edward J. Gurney (R) of Florida recently quoted an earlier study which found that the average American child between the ages of 5 and 15 watches the violent destruction of 13,400 persons on television.

"It is difficult to believe," Mr. Gurney said, "that this heavy dosage of antisocial behavior does not have some effect on its viewers and on the rising incidence of lawlessness and violence that has been sweeping our country during the past few years."

Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D) of Wisconsin has warned broadcasters that if violence is not reduced, the public may act through new laws to regulate program content. He urged voluntary restraint as the best assurance of freedom.

Advertising men have formed a committee, "Advertising Men for Deescalation of Violence on Television," to arouse public opinion against violence and to push research on possible connections between violence on television and rising crime.

Networks take action

The networks, too, have taken action. Some Saturday-morning cartoons will be dropped in favor of humorous features. Violent scenes are being edited out of some of the new evening shows for next fall, it is argued.

But the temptation toward violent shows will still be there for the networks. According to prevalent thinking among broadcasters, violence means viewers; and viewers mean money; and money means a show stays on the air.

Shoot-'em-ups like "Gunsmoke," "Daniel Boone," "Wild, Wild West," and "Garrison's Gorillas" command good audiences and top prices from sponsors. Next fall, for example, a one-minute commercial on "Gunsmoke" will cost $52,000.

With money like that at stake, the networks face a severe challenge. By cutting the violence, they risk slashing their revenue. Retain the violence, and the government may act.

Tune in next fall's premières to find out who wins in this exciting drama. . . .

Assisting with this survey were Doris Aldrich, David J. Anable, Ian D. Burman, David Cartmell, Rhysa Davis, George H. Favre, Helen Fuller, June Goodwin, Richard Halverson, Barbara Horngren, Eileen Ives, Nancy Mack, Richard Mack, Wiley Mitchell, George Moneyhun, Florence Mouckley, Joan Nielsen, Peter Nordahl, Carolyn Ruffin, Lansing Shepard, Peter Tonge, and Martha Ann Wilson.

By staff photographers

Guns and monsters

Television violence comes in many forms, from thrillers such as "I Spy" (top) on NBC, to science-fiction cartoons like "Space Ghost" (photos 2 and 4) on CBS, to battlefield drama on ABC's "Rat Patrol" (photos 3 and 5).

Convention security

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Widespread preparations for safeguarding the Democratic National Convention starting Aug. 26 have been virtually completed.

Police department sources said nearly one-half of the city's 11,500-man police force will be involved in protecting the International Amphitheater—site of the convention—delegates, convention officials, and presidential candidates.

Supporting the police will be at least 1,000 federal agents drawn from all parts of the nation and 5,500 members of the Illinois National Guard who will be on stand-by duty in Chicago armories and in two parks within blocks of the Amphitheater.

Top police officials have been reluctant to disclose details of the security measures but other sources within the department provided some details.

One source described the proposed security measures as the "most elaborate ever devised for a convention anywhere."

From deck chair

City planners sort fruits of research

By George H. Favre
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

That the world is rushing pell-mell toward what city planner Constantinos A. Doxiadis calls "a global village" has become part of the conventional knowledge.

But how this trend will affect mankind and what can be done to optimize its benefits and minimize the dangers is far less widely understood.

The Greek city planner, who foresees chaos unless a systematic approach is developed to orderly urban growth, has postulated a science of human settlements to seek answers to the challenges of global urban trends. Ekistics, the name he has coined for his new science, is a controversial subject among planners.

Some shrug off such a social-oriented science as improbable, because of the difficulty of collecting data on human behavior. The problem is compounded when it involves the infinitely complex behavior patterns of millions of people in an urban setting.

But the Doxiadis system of ekistics has some powerful proponents, among them some of the leading names in a variety of disciplines.

Each year Dr. Doxiadis invites a highly selective group of these luminaries to a seven-day floating seminar, the "Delos Symposion." Aboard the cruise ship Semiramis are some 30 such notables as anthropologist Margaret Mead, historian Arnold J. Toynbee, geodeticist Buchminster Fuller, and biologist Jonas E. Salk.

Many act as consultants

It is a relaxed atmosphere, a world away from the disorders that wrack the cities from which many of them have come.

In daily sessions the Delians, as they call themselves, compare the fruits of research in their fields and relate them to the problems of human settlements.

Many of these experts act as consultants to Dr. Doxiadis and his Athens Center of Ekistics, where the new science is taught and in a process of continual development.

The sixth session of the Delos Symposium ended July 12, with a now-traditional gathering in the ancient open-air amphitheater on the Island of Delos in the Aegean Sea. According to Greek Legend, Delos was the birthplace of Apollo, who was supposed to have been guardian of the village and its streets.

Cities and the people who inhabit their streets were very much the topic of the Delos Declaration of 1968, read by torchlight at the outdoor gathering.

"Within 30 years," the Delians noted, "the population of the earth will have more than doubled to reach approximately 7 billion." Half of these will be under 25, and three-fourths of them will live in metropolitan areas.

Under present trends, the document continued, the cities will be "grievously unprepared to receive" their new inhabitants. Just to house them will require that twice as many housing units be put up in 30 years as man has built in all of history.

Traditional planning assailed

The group called for a move away from traditional planning approaches. With uprisings in the streets and in universities around the world fresh in thought, it stated that planning as a specialized field, separate from politics and from the people it affects, now is a cliché.

The planners and decisionmakers of the new urban world, insists the document, must involve participation of all, regardless of race, class, degree of education, or affluence:

". . . Inclusion of all these groups is the very living stuff of the planning process. Human settlements must be built from the continuous participation and the living experimentation by those who live within them and make them what they are."

This stress on participation may well be the most important result of Delos Six. It in effect states that the goal of habitable cities is inseparable from the process by which that goal is achieved. This suggests that if the process excludes the people, the result will not serve the people.

Thus the Delos Six declaration buttresses the arguments of a minority within the ranks of planners who are arguing for the broadest kind of participation in the planning process. In the jargon of planners, this is often referred to as "advocacy planning."

Delos Six laid much stress on youth. For the first time in its six-year history, the group invited a small group of university students to sit in on its sessions and to question or criticize the procedures.

In their final statement the Delians—many of them university professors—observed:

"Students who would have participated actively in a few years, demand participation now. With the enormously accelerated speed of change, they demand that more and more teachers become learners, and that, to the function of dissemination of the known, must be added the cooperative search for the unknown."

The statement called for the style of universities and other research and learning institutions to be "profoundly altered."

"Emphasis can no longer be only on those who give answers," the statement said. "It must include those who ask questions and must live with the results."

Merchant marine bill boosted

By the Associated Press

Washington

A bill to boost the United States merchant marine by restricting military cargo to ships of American registry and construction has passed the House.

It provides that no ship built or altered in foreign yards after last June 12, nor any flying a foreign flag, may handle military or other high-preference government cargo.

The measure tightens an existing ban on military shipments aboard foreign-flag vessels by adding the construction limitation.

Here's key to Interstate-road code (then, there's the highway map)

By Lyn Shepard
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

That familiar red, white, and blue roadside shield — the symbol of the Interstate Highway System — isn't telling the American driving public all it's supposed to.

But expert witnesses before the House special subcommittee on the federal-aid highway program aren't blaming the signs. They say the fault lies in an "information gap" between road designers and motorists.

The shield is among the best signs along the 41,000-mile superhighway network, the experts say, for it contains a multipurpose code to aid drivers.

Yet, alas, the drivers seldom know this. Thus the House watchdog panel is trying to help the public crack the code.

Gerson J. Alexander, a research psychologist at the Airborne Instruments Laboratory in Deer Park, N.Y., calls the shield a good example of the sign coding needed to make freeway driving safer.

No cross traffic

"It tells you the kind of road you can expect to be on," Mr. Alexander told the House probers one day recently, "and it tells you there is not going to be any cross traffic on the road.

"It tells you that it is in a certain part of the country, and the number (I-95, I-395, I-495) tells you certain things about the kind of road it is — whether it is a mainline road, predominantly north-east or east-west travel, and things of that nature."

A final even digit in the route number signifies an east-west route like I-80, which runs from New York to San Francisco, Mr. Alexander said. An odd number, such as I-55 from Chicago to New Orleans, denotes a north-south route.

Sometimes a highway like I-44, which runs northeasterly (or southwesterly) between Oklahoma City and St. Louis, defies the code. But such exceptions aren't common.

Starts from west

The interstate numbering system works from west to east. Thus motorists can expect the low odd numbers along the Pacific Coast — routes like I-5 linking San Diego and Vancouver.

On the other hand, high two-digit numbers (I-95 from Miami to Houlton, Maine, is an example) place the highway near the Atlantic Ocean.

The code also pinpoints "loops" and "spurs" from mainline routes by placing a digit before the regular number. An even-number prefix indicates a loop or circumferential road. Odd-number prefixes denote a spur.

Thus, along I-95, drivers will find a spur designated as I-195 leaving the mainline route at Providence, R.I., and going to New Bedford, Mass.

They will notice several loops from I-95, as well. The I-495 sign, for instance, pops up in the Boston, New York, and Washington, D.C., areas. In each case it alerts motorists to a circumferential beltway.

Concept praised

After Mr. Alexander related this data for the House panel, chief counsel Walter R. May asked him if the average motorist knew the code.

"I would say not," he said. "I think that if you took a vote here [in the public works committee room], you would find . . . maybe three or four other people, if that many, who know that."

Nonetheless, Mr. Alexander thinks the interstate shield holds the key to improved highway signing technique — the panel's chief concern for the past few months.

"The idea and concept of coding is terribly important," he insisted. "And this [the shield] is a very good example of coding because you get an awful lot of information from it.

"But you have to know the code."

Scottish regiment fights disbandment 'enemy'

By the Associated Press

Edinburgh

Scots have launched a fight to save one of their proudest old regiments, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

The green-kilted Argylls are scheduled for disbandment under recently announced defense cuts. Civic leaders immediately announced a protest petition and said they hoped to get 100,000 signatures.

Scottish members of both the Labor and Conservative Parties believe the disbandment will provide effective ammunition for the home rulers of the Scottish Nationalist Party, which recently has made striking election gains.

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Briton urges aid to avert famine in Nigeria

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Oxford, England

"In terms of human suffering the Nigerian war shows every sign of being very much greater than the Vietnam war although it is pretty quick."

So says The Rev. Dr. Nicholas Stacey, deputy director of Oxfam (Oxford Committee for Famine Relief), Britain's largest overseas charity. He says further that a million people face starvation within the next month.

Unless adequate supplies are rushed to war-torn Nigeria soon, he forecasts the number of casualties over a longer period could be as high as 5 million.

The Nigerian Federal Government disputes this. It says the figures are exaggerated for propaganda purposes.

The British Government, following Lord Hunt's mission to assess the situation in Nigeria, is also much more conservative. It puts the number of starving people at 1 million, with the daily toll between 200 and 300.

Biafran figures lacking

But, as Dr. Stacey points out, these figures are based only on Lord Hunt's assessment of areas now under federal control.

It does not refer to some 4 million refugees estimated to be starving in beleaguered Biafra.

To get the situation under control—and by that Dr. Stacey means to feed people enough to keep them alive—he says there is an urgent need to rush in 200 tons of high-protein food a day. This food would have to be mixed with the Nigerian yams and other carbohydrates.

At the moment only 40 tons a week is going through the pipeline.

Yet several thousand tons of supplies are stockpiled at Fernando Poo, a Spanish-owned offshore island and International Red Cross headquarters. It is also the depot for other world relief organizations' consignments.

The problem is to get these supplies moving. Both political and logistical obstacles stand in the way.

Airlifts under way

According to Dr. Stacey, both the International Red Cross and Caritas International, the Roman Catholic charitable organizations, are operating a night airlift. But Caritas International flights, he says, now are outlawed by Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, leader of the Nigerian Federal Government.

Red Cross flights are tolerated, but the last plane reportedly was fired at.

Not only are these clandestine Red Cross flights expensive and dangerous, they are restricted because Fernando Poo is only a day airport. Meanwhile, the Nigerian Federal Government tolerates only night flights into Biafra.

Thus with day flights forbidden into Biafra, he says, "the planes have to take off by day, fly around until it gets dark, fly into Biafra, unload, take off from Biafra at night, fly around until it gets light, and then land at Fernando Poo. So you can only do one flight a night though it is only an hour and a quarter's run," he said.

Both leaders blamed

Both General Gowon, the Federal Nigerian Chief of State, and Lt. Col. C. Odumegwu Ojukwu, the Biafran leader, are blamed for the bottleneck.

"They are making it as difficult as they possibly can because what one agrees to the other won't," the Oxfam official declared.

While General Gowon strongly opposes the use of an airlift, Colonial Ojukwu sees this as the best possible means of bringing in supplies. These flights, if allowed, would bring in consignments from both Fernando Poo and another offshore island, São Tomé, a Portuguese possession.

On the one hand, General Gowon favors the opening of a land corridor to permit food and medicines to flow from Lagos to Enugu, the former Biafran capital, now in federal hands. On the other hand, Colonel Ojukwu firmly resists this offer.

One concern is poison, says Dr. Stacey: "I don't believe he or many of the leadership in Biafra actually believes this although this whole posioning [question], runs very deep in Ibo culture.

Help increased

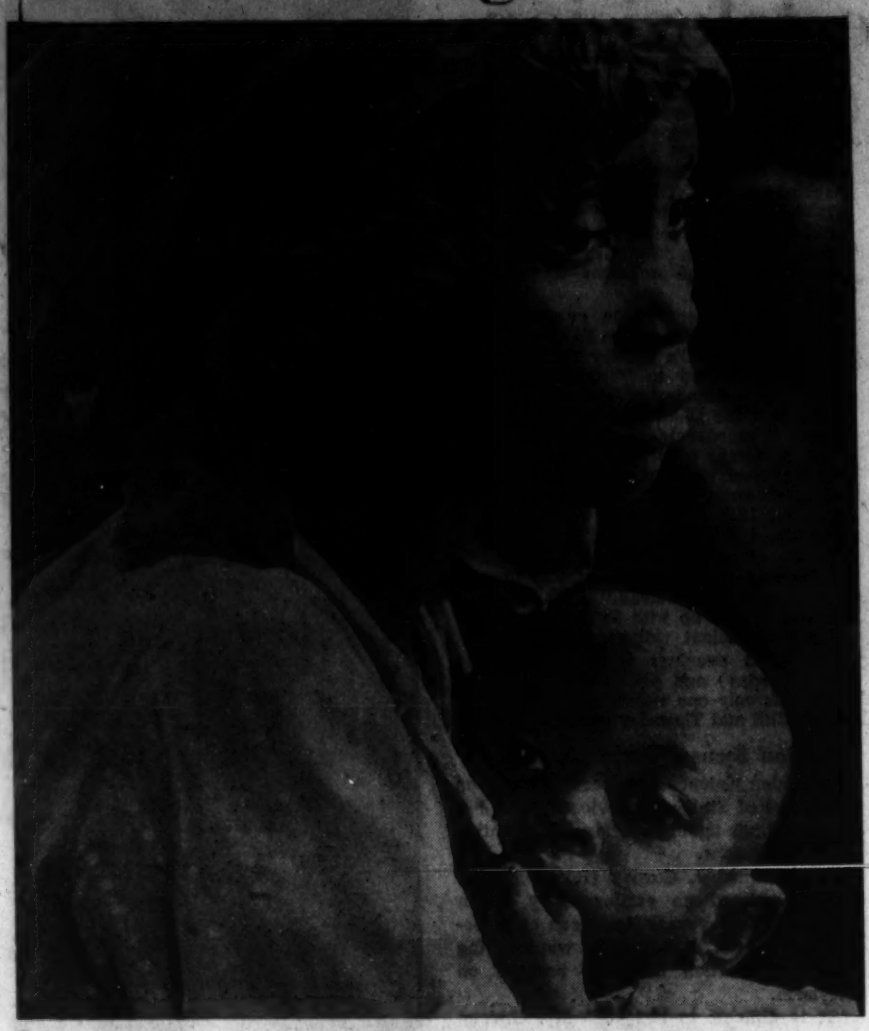
"Perhaps the more important reason is that he [Colonel Ojukwu] doesn't want to put himself in a psychologically weak position where he is taking food from his enemy," he said.

While the bickering continues, organizations such as Oxfam are stepping up their relief aid to war-torn areas. From the Vatican comes news that the Pope is making larger supply planes available.

Oxfam now has 1,000 tons of high-protein food waiting to be shipped into Nigeria and Biafra from Fernando Poo. It has spent nearly £300,000 ($720,000), in aid to Biafra. It includes funding the International Red Cross, Caritas International, and giving grants to relief workers in Biafra.

On the Nigerian side it has just ordered, at the request of Lord Hunt, some £50,000 worth of trucks (about 25) as well as sending large quantities of medical supplies and funding a Salvation Army team in the Southeastern State.

Oxfam's most urgent need now is for distribution channels to open up and help rescue refugees from an overwhelming tragedy.



Keystone

In search of relief

This Biafran mother and child may face starvation unless tons of relief food are rushed to their beleaguered state, the former Eastern Region of Nigeria. But political disputes between the Nigerian Federal Government and the rebel Biafran regime are blocking rescue efforts.

★ *Will either yield?*

Continued from Page 1

because of the country's highly sensitive situation from a military-strategic point of view — poses danger for the security of the whole alliance.

The Russians have made many charges, ranging from stories of arms caches and Western plots to subvert Czechoslovakia to alleging this country's Bohemian border is too open to the West.

This kind of pressure is underlined by news that the Soviet Army is mounting extensive support and supply maneuvers in the western part of the Soviet Union near enough to this country to rekindle some of the fears caused by the Soviet troops' tardy withdrawal from Czechoslovakia after the June Warsaw Pact exercises. The exercises are reported to be taking place in the Ukraine, Latavia, Byelorussia, and western regions of the Russian Republic.

Meanwhile, a member of the Czech Presilum gave an interviewer an absolute denial that a Soviet note proposed putting Warsaw Pact forces in western Czechoslovakia. He agreed it contained other demands but declined to elaborate.

[Large-scale West German Army maneuvers will be transferred from near the Czechoslovak border to southwestern Germany, a Defense Ministry spokesman said, according to a Reuters report. It was felt that the Soviet Union could have used the maneuvers as a pretext for exerting more pressure on Czechoslovakia.]

Whatever the tension, the coming talks are, in fact, between two Communist parties, and neither describes them as anything else.

The Russians profess to feel their general security threatened. They also believe—with much more reason—that Czechoslovakia's behavior is a potential threat to ideological security in Eastern Europe.

It seems inevitable that there must now be understandings to which both parties will have to contribute. But the road is going to be a toughly argued one. The dangers implicit in the situation have not been eliminated by the agreement to talk.

Israel weighs action on hijacking

By Francis Ofner
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

Hard on the heels of the hijacking of an Israeli El-Al plane over the Mediterranean Tuesday, the Israeli Government has embarked on two-pronged action:

First, an international effort to secure the return of the passengers, the crew, and the aircraft.

Second, a careful probe into existing security precautions on El-Al planes with a view to lessening the likelihood of similar acts in the future.

For the Israelis it seems to be less relevant who did the actual hijacking. What matters now is that the plane is in Algiers.

At the core of the problem are the relations—or lack of relations—between Israel and Algeria, marked by hostility ever since the latter became independent. They grew even worse after the end of 1966 when Algerian President Boumedienne developed increasingly intimate ties with Egypt's President Nasser.

Cease-fire refused

During the Arab-Israel war last year, Algeria formally declared war on Israel. Reports say the Algerians sent some 2,000 men and 40 aircraft to help Egypt. They are reported to have lost half a dozen planes in the short-lived encounter. But while Jordan, Egypt, and Syria accepted the United Nations cease-fire order, Algeria refused.

Even a month after the war was over, travelers arriving in Algiers reported seeing banners reading "The War Goes On."

At the end of July last year, the Algerian official gazette even published, somewhat belatedly, a mobilization order for the war against Israel.

It is recalled here that throughout the Algerian revolt against the French, there was considerable sympathy in Israel for the FLN rebels. Some Israelis saw certain parallels between that revolt and their own fight against the British mandatory regime. These sympathies persisted despite official discouragement of consideration for prede Gaulle France, which then was Israel's closest friend.

First such incident

It is against this background that Israelis learned with consternation of the first time one of their civil aircraft had been hijacked.

Israeli Transport Minister Moshe Carmel gave voice to the country's indignation in restrained terms when reporting to the Knesset (Parliament). He merely expressed "hope that the Algerian Government will honor international law and obligations within the field of civil aviation."

But a few hours later, when it turned out that the Algerians had released only the non-Israeli passengers of the plane and had retained all the Israelis, Prime Minister Levi Eshkol sounded a sterner note. In a public address he declared that Israel would "use all national and international means to secure the release of the plane with its passengers and crew."

He asserted that the terror organization Palestine Liberation Front, which claimed responsibility for the hijacking, had its headquarters in Cairo and that therefore the ultimate responsibility for it lay with Egypt.

Nasser speaks

The Prime Minister's statement was made just after President Nasser's speech in Cairo, in which he declared that he believed only in a military solution and that he was determined not to make any agreement with Israel.

[Though some reports said President Nasser spoke in moderate terms, presumably induced by his recent visit to Moscow, he warned that Egypt would go on the offensive if Israel continued refusing to cooperate in finding a political solution.

[He said the United Arab Republic had rebuilt its defensive forces and that "what we want now is a strong offensive force."

He reiterated four Arab principles: "No negotiation, no peace, no recognition, and no agreement at the expense of the Palestinian people."]

Some Israelis wonder whether something has gone wrong with the security precaution normally taken on their aircraft to prevent just such a contingency as occurred early Tuesday. Transport Minister Carmel referred to this point in his report to the Knesset:

"I wish to point out that El-Al is in contact with all factors concerned, has been taking all suitable precautions which have of late been stepped up, for obvious reasons.

"These precautions have unfortunately not averted, in this case, the deviation of the aircraft from its destination. The reasons for this mishap will be clarified later on, I trust, in a manner which will enable us to draw the proper conclusions for the future."

Hostage angle posed

Some Israelis suspect that the Algerians want to use the Israeli passengers and crew as hostages for the exchange of at least part of the 2,000 persons Israel is holding in her prisons as cross-border saboteurs. The Palestine Liberation Front in a broadcast from Beirut urged the Algerian Government to do precisely this.

'Near nuclear' Israel wary of joining pact

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

The Israeli Government appears resolved to refrain from joining the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. However, no final decision will be taken before the international conference of nonnuclear powers meets in Geneva at the end of next month.

Even after that conference major obstacles still would have to be overcome—both political and technical—for Israel to join the treaty.

Although more than 60 countries have already signed, none of the "near nuclear" countries—to which Israel also belongs—have done so yet. These include India, West Germany, Switzerland, Brazil, and Sweden.

So far, apart from the three nuclear powers—the United States, the Soviet Union, and Britain—the nuclear capability of the rest of the signatories is described here as so limited as to render their signatures almost meaningless in practical terms.

On the world scene, Israel, despite the sympathies it may enjoy, stands politically and militarily alone. It has never been asked to join any defense alliance.

Of the countries of this region, Turkey and Greece are members of NATO; Iran, Turkey, and Pakistan are members of the West's CENTO (Central Treaty Organization, Pakistan also is a member of SEATO.

As for the Arab states, they have their mutual defense pacts. What is more, Syria and Egypt are felt to be the protégées of the Soviet Union immeasurably more than Israel is the protégée of the United States.

Bargaining advantage lost?

Thus, if Israel were to join the treaty—so some influential quarters here feel—it would sign away its right to act according to its best judgment in exchange for what is at best a vague promise.

Israeli Premier Levi Eshkol, as well as his predecessor David Ben-Gurion, have officially stated that Israel's nuclear reactors are being operated only for peaceful uses of nuclear energy and not for atomic weaponry.

However, Israelis feel, there is a long way from such a unilateral statement to a binding renunciation as part of a multilateral treaty.

Such a treaty, it is argued, would not only tie Israel's hands with regard to revising its "no-bomb" policy if the necessity arose. It would even deprive Israel of the mere possibility of using its atomic potential as a bargaining advantage.

Apprehension over use

As Israel's delegate to the United Nations, Yosef Tekoa, has stated, Israel would welcome an earnest scrutiny of the security provisions "intended to accompany and compensate" for the restrictions that nonnuclear powers would voluntarily assume under that treaty. Incidentally, a number of other nonnuclear powers have expressed similar views.

Furthermore, in view of its experience on the Middle East scene, the Israeli Government feels that provisions of the United Nations Charter that all states shall refrain from the threat or use of force in their international relations and shall settle their disputes by peaceful means, should become an operational paragraph of the nonproliferation treaty.

Israel shares the apprensions of other nonnuclear nations that the treaty contains no commitment by nuclear powers that they will not use their nuclear weapons against those who do not possess them. The lack of universality with regard to the nuclear powers, namely the absence of Communist China and France from the signatories, also gives rise to concern here.

The Israeli Government would also welcome it, if the treaty offered more scope to nonnuclear countries for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Some of these issues are expected to be aired at the forthcoming Geneva conference. For others, answers may be sought behind closed doors.

Israel at present has two atomic research centers, according to the latest publication issued by the Foreign Ministry. These are the Sorek Nuclear Research Center and the Negev Nuclear Research Center (the latter being located near Dimona).

Cooperative ventures

Premier Eshkol is chairman of the Israeli Atomic Energy Commission and Prof. Israel Dostrovsky is the commission's director general.

Some of the research projects are carried out in cooperation with the institutes of higher education in Israel, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna, Euratom (the six-nation European Atomic Energy Pool), and other institutions abroad.

Also, Israel awards fellowships to other countries both through the IAEA and directly. And from time to time it acts as host country to international panels and courses.

But with regard to the nonproliferation treaty, it is the Israeli Government's view that it cannot be an end in itself. It must, so the government says, "advance and accelerate general and complete disarmament."

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The nostalgia gap

Four film stars symbolize the past for "movie-made grownups." In staff artist Gene Langley's recollections: Nat Pendleton, Warner Oland (Charlie Chan), and Donald Duck—all dominated by young Marlene Dietrich.

Oh for the good old yesterdays!

By Roderick Nordell

A movement seems to be afoot not to close the generation gap but to preserve it. Publishers are seeking to market the new nostalgia. They address members of the then generation, but even one of the now generation's singing and song-writing stars has started to look backward.

Young Neil Diamond, who wrote the Monkees' "I'm a Believer," is reported to be working on a musical opus recalling his adolescence. "One of the worst fatalities for today's kids," in his opinion, "is the death of nostalgia."

But, for their parents' generation, nostalgia is alive and in the bookstores—not to mention the Museum of Modern Art in New York, where 23 Charlie Chan movies were recently shown.

There is a certain kind of ex-dancer who likes to read the names of the players in the great — and not so great — old orchestras. George T. Simon's "The Big Bands" lies in wait for him.

Remember the phrase "our movie-made children"? There are movie-made grownups from the pre-TV age who place people like Nat Pendleton, Warren Hymer, Minerva Urecal, and Bess Flowers among the best-known faces of their youth. If they never knew what Miss Flowers's name was, they will recognize the features of the "veritable queen of the Dress Extras" on the dedicatory page of Warren B. Meyers's large-format paperback, "Who Is That?" Mr. Meyers uses a minimum of text to give a brisk perspective to his pages of pictures recalling the type-cast players still flickering on the late-night screen.

For a more general view of bygone ephemera, "Fads, Follies and Delusions of the American People" presents a text by a New York Post editor, Paul Sann, and several hundred illustrations.

These are but samples of the literary retrorocketing that has reached some kind of climax with a book club advertising "Kids under 35: This Ad Is Not for You." It is the Nostalgia Book Club, offering to charter members Allen Churchill's "Remember When" for a dollar and promising a free subscription to a monthly bulletin called "Reminiscing Time." Just by listing names from the past, the club has one wallowing in memories.

A scholar of comparative literature, researching the idea of the "golden age," says that every age seems to think that some other age is the golden age. According to another theory, each age tends to revive periods of the recent past—as the '20's had a resurgence in the '50's and the '30's are hot now. In this pattern, a generation is nostalgic not so much for its own day as for the period of its parents' youth.

"Even the hard times—haven't you noticed how they soften when you look back on them?" asks the Nostalgia Book Club. Yes, but how can we hang on to our soft-focus memories when the book industry insists on giving us the facts?

Never mind. I love you, Minerva Urecal, wherever you are.

BOOKS

Man of the shadows

Martin Bormann, by Jame McGovern. New York: William Morrow & Company, Inc. $5.95.

By Roland Sawyer

During the night of May 1, 1945, a stocky, bull-necked man wearing the uniform of an SS Lieutenant General and a leather overcoat, departed from his office in an air-raid bunker 50 feet below the Reich Chancellery in Berlin. At ground level the city was a flaming battlefield as Soviet troops completed their conquest of the German capital. The man crawled through a series of tunnels and vaults and emerged into a subway station opposite the Chancellery. Then he walked along the tracks, unnoticed by the Russian troops on the surface above him, until he reached the Friedrichstrasse Station, where he came up and "found himself at the eye of a hurricane of war."

The identity of this man would not have been readily known to Soviet soldiers if they had captured him, even though he had been —until a few hours before—the second most powerful man in Germany. One of the key leaders of the Nazi Party, he had operated always behind the scenes. He had been photographed seldom and was never, until very near the end of the war, influential in German military operations. He was the Nazi Party manager and devotee of Hitler, first, last, and always.

All the important Nazis, at that moment fleeing for their lives like the bull-necked man, well knew who he was: Martin Bormann, head of the Aid-Fund of the Nazi Party, Leader of the Party Chancellery, Leader of the Volkssturm, Secretary of the Führer, the first person to reach his leader's side after the suicide in the bunker, Executor of the Estate of Adolf Hitler.

After the bunker

Bormann left the bunker with four associates. Some escaped from Berlin and survived. Their subsequent testaments establish that Bormann reached the area of the Friedrichstrasse Station and the Weidendammer Bridge across the Spree River. From that point his movements never have been uncontestably established. This book attempts to determine what happened to Bormann as well as to provide his biography. It accomplishes both purposes well.

The author worked in Frankfurt and Berlin for some years, largely for the United States Central Intelligence Agency. He was selected in 1953 "to conduct . . . an investigation of Bormann's whereabouts" which he did on a "day-to-day working level" that "required the drudgery of checking out evidence and coordinating the work of different individuals and organizations."

When Mr. McGovern completed his report, his CIA superior (not identified) "did not appear disappointed by its inconclusive nature." In that report, Mr. McGovern had come to the same judgment that he presents in this book: that Bormann evidently had taken poison the night of May 1 when trapped by Russian soldiers in Berlin; that his body was subsequently identified from a few papers in a pocket by Soviet authorities; that eventually they buried him in an unmarked grave in an isolated spot in East Germany.

Mr. McGovern's informing, intriguing book establishes as logically and convincingly as possible this theory. Unless new, corroborated evidence appears, history probably will accept his careful estimate. Bormann was one of the 12 major war criminals of Nazi Germany condemned to death by the International Military Tribunal on October 1, 1946. He was tried and convicted *in absentia*. No Soviet government has ever announced or confirmed his death. Nor have the Soviets done so in the face of repeated, subsequent statements of several Germans who knew Bormann, that they had seen him, soon after the supposed escape, in Germany, in Italy, as well as years later in Argentina and elsewhere in South America.

Bully's bully

Thus Bormann, for 12 years the least known publicly of the Nazi leaders, has continued for 23 years to be a symbol of mystery. Under Hitler, says McGovern, Bormann "worked in the shadows, despising public recognition and decorations. But he had attained immense power. How real this power was can be gauged by opinions expressed by other Nazi leaders. These men, who were feared and hated by millions of their victims, in turn feared and hated a man virtually unknown to anyone but themselves."

Bormann is in the shadows no longer. Mr. McGovern has done an impressive job of research, information assembly, and compressed presentation, most of it documented, of Bormann's career. In this book, the author also has given posterity a superb, succinct analysis of the Nazi apparatus with Bormann close to the center: how it rose from the ashes of World War I, the corrupt ways in which it derived political power, the ruthless means with which it conducted its policy of national expansion, the horrific methods it employed to destroy those millions of men, women, and children it believed to be its enemies.

Mr. McGovern includes in his documentation a secret decree issued by Bormann June 6, 1941, which shows as clearly as any statement the sands of philosophy on which the Nazi Movement was founded:

"National Socialist and Christian concepts are irreconcilable. Christian churches build on the uncertainty of human beings, and attempt to preserve the uncertainty of as wide segments of the populations as possible, for only in this way can Christian churches keep their power. . . . Our National Socialist ideology is far loftier than the concepts of Christianity, which in their essential points have been taken from Jewry. For this reason also we do not need Christianity. . . ."

An approach to Keats

John Keats, by Robert Gittings. Boston: Atlantic, Little-Brown. $8.95. London: Heinemann.

By Barbara Gelpi

In the foreword to his book Robert Gittings thanks the two most recent biographers of Keats, Prof. W. J. Bate and Prof. Aileen Ward, with a tact and grace that Matthew Arnold would surely have seen as true culture, while justifying his own biography on the reasonable ground that he has important material not contained in any previous life of Keats.

As for the importance of having a true record of every possible fact in Keats's life, he writes: "The vital force behind all his verse was his power to apply imagination to every aspect of life, so that the result far transcended its origins. This is why no part of Keats's life should be neglected, and every incident, once truly recorded, may have an immense value in interpreting his poetry."

Prof. Gittings's very expression of his purpose hints at the one flaw in what is, taken all in all, a magnificent piece of scholarship and a wonderfully humane document. In making connections between Keats's day-to-day life and his poetry he merely describes the source of a poem in an incident or in the poet's reading and leaves the matter there. Moreover, Prof. Gittings sets down every experience and encounter for which there is the least scrap of evidence, without presuming to judge which may be more or less important. The result is that one has less rather than more sense of Keats's own mind while he was in the act of writing and no deeper appreciation of the poems he created.

For an understanding of Keats as poet one is still best advised to turn to Professor Bate. Nevertheless, for an understanding of Keats as a man this book is admirable; it serves as a corrective balance to Prof. Bate's overemphasis on Keats's concern for poetry, and it adds depth to Professor Ward's intuitions about his development.

What then? Must we read two or three long books to understand so short a life? The answer surely is, why not? Keats identified himself time and again with Hamlet. Professor Gittings points to a number of interesting parallels to which one might add more.

Both young men had mothers of at least questionable morality who remarried too hastily after the death of the young men's fathers and whose characters strongly influenced their sons' future thoughts about women; both loved young girls whose personalities have caused much controversy; both were "manic-depressive" in temperament and struggled to overcome their wild swings of emotion with reason and philosophy; both met tragically early deaths.

But above all Keats, like Hamlet, had enormous magnetism: a personality whose charm and poignance drew many to him during his life, and a splendidly felicitous control of language which all have been able to enjoy ever since. It is this quality in the man and poet which makes us happy to listen yet again when someone draws his breath in pain to tell Keats's story.

And Professor Gittings tells it very well indeed. Without patronizing Keats or adulating him, he tells the facts in detail and lets them speak—as they do—for themselves.

Frenchman's View

U.S. know-how power

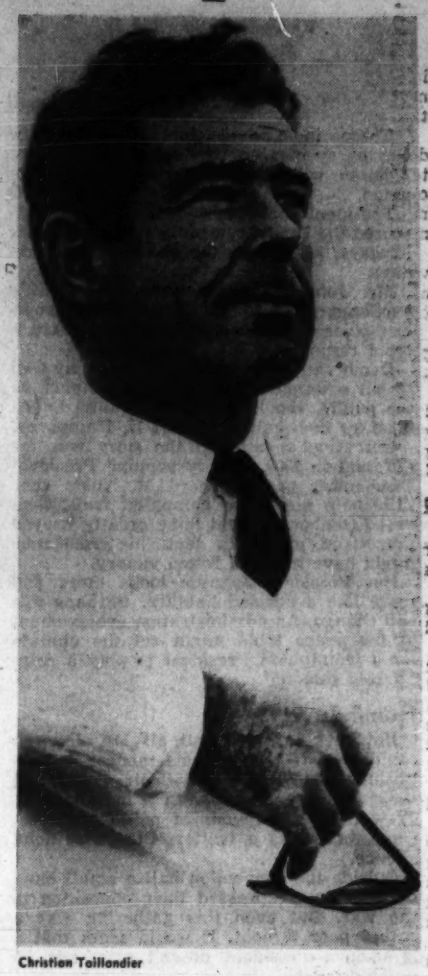
The American Challenge, by J.-J. Servan-Schreiber. Translated by Ronald Steel. New York: Atheneum. $6.95. London: Hamish Hamilton.

By Carlyle Morgan

This is the best seller that made economics more exciting reading than murder or "l'amour" for tens of thousands of Parisians when it appeared in the original French last year ("Le Défi Américain," Editions Denoel). Within a few weeks of publication it had sold by the hundreds of thousands in Europe and jostled its way to the forefronts of news kiosks, rivaling the lurid paperbacks and the pin-up magazines.

Right now in such a cosmopolitan place as the United Nations Building in Geneva it is easier to find "The American Challenge" in the "popular" bookshop than in the shop across the foyer devoted to "serious" books. Yet none of the expert studies is more compellingly, thrustfully, serious than this one.

The hard-hitting, rapid, but never fatiguing style of writing helps to explain why its author, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, is editor of "L'Express." This is a "moderately leftist" weekly political magazine full of big-business advertising. It has a fat circulation that simply can't all come from eggheads. It is not beside the point, either, that this weekly is outwardly the most American-looking of all such French weeklies. It uses a format like that of Time or Newsweek without losing the politically sophisticated French touch. It would seem that Mr. Servan-Schreiber met the American challenge in his own field before tackling it in others.



Christian Taillandier

Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber

Europe can do it

But that he speaks of it as a challenge is significant. He is no mere Americanophile (if one is permitted so to use the adjective "mere").

The thesis of the book is that Europe can do it. But first the author sets out to disabuse the European mind of the notion that American power in Europe is all just money. He stresses that it is organizational power, and the habit of "thinking big."

It is, he says, also the habit of thinking of the field to be served instead of the commercial privileges to be conserved. It is the habit of thinking creatively for the many instead of cosily for the few. It is the habit of seeing the potential market rather than the width of the margin of presently available profit. It is the long view versus the short-sighted interest.

Are Europeans capable of this kind of thinking? The author says yes, but in his own surprising way.

One kind of proof he offers that Europeans can think in what many of them regard as "American terms" is this: the American challenge in Europe is largely financed by Europeans themselves.

The invasion of France by American capital which President de Gaulle deplores is about a tenth as big as most of the general's admirers seem to think. It is 90 percent European capital that is "taking over Europe" for the Americans.

Europe-wide planning

Like investors everywhere, the Europeans put their money where they can see powerful ideas at work. What they do not do in very great numbers yet is to generate the ideas that fit these new European times. They are now investing in Europe as they have done in America — for the dividends and the interest. Meanwhile however the Americans come to Europe and invest — in the ratio of one dollar for every ten the Europeans put up — in control.

This is not, as some nationalist Frenchmen imagine, because of American power greed. Only by buying control of European industries can the Americans reorganize them to fit the "wide open spaces" of the new economic Europe—the Europe of the Common Market.

European firms have been operating mostly from national headquarters, for example, while American corporations have been setting up "European" headquarters. The American planning has been Europe-wide while the more conservative European firms concentrate on national markets.

Moreover, the Americans precede their operations by market research which seems to many Europeans fantastic in its scope and cost. There is also the technical research gap between European and American development at home. The results of the latter America exports in know-how which tends to command the unequally equipped European economy.

But this is only part of the author's message. He points to the role that social justice must play in creating the climate for the growth of great industrial power. He speaks of "investment in man." He says it is not enough to admire "stability" and the mere "soundness" of money as created by Jacques Rueff (today one of General de Gaulle's closest financial advisers) or President Salazar of Portugal years ago.

Suppleness needed

The author asks for suppleness in national social policy—a plea remarkable because it came a year or more before the rigidities of Gaullism brought the great French debate about all these things "into the streets" as the French say. Violence and police action usurped the role of Parliament, and even almost of a Gaullist semi-parliamentary regime.

To Frenchmen the author says that their "renaissance" will not come from patriotic eloquence but from ability to analyze precisely what is going on around them. Again one is reminded of the de Gaulle television broadcast during the recent French crisis. In that broadcast General de Gaulle was regarded by his French audience as admitting that his government had not known what was going on.

The author did not write this book just to praise an "American Caesar."

Mr. Servan-Schreiber wants Europe and especially France not to succumb to the American challenge but to win. Part of his book's irresistible sweep for the reader comes of the bright passion with which he infuses even his statistics.

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Humphrey camp uneasy

LBJ—a campaign liability?

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati

There is a deep concern within the Humphrey camp on the role that President Johnson will play in the upcoming campaign.

President Johnson's visit here underscored the Humphrey problem, if, as it now appears, he will be the presidential candidate.

Mr. Johnson's appearance stirred little excitement. His 30-minute speech was poorly delivered, said very little, and evoked a tepid response.

Democrats are worried that this may well be an example of the Johnson impact on the public, should he decide to take to the hustings in behalf of Hubert H. Humphrey.

Observers recall that the story was far different in 1960. A very popular President Eisenhower gave Richard M. Nixon very little help along the campaign trail. General Eisenhower could have greatly buoyed the Nixon effort. In fact, his assistance might have meant a Nixon victory.

But President Johnson looks more and more like a decided liability. Perhaps this will change. An administration achievement at the peace table might set the climate for a triumphant President to play a helpful role this fall.

Honolulu reviewed

But here in Cincinnati all Mr. Johnson could do was to share his modest accomplishments in Honolulu with the governors, their wives, and staffs. In a half hour he drew two brief rounds of polite applause. Once there was a twitter. Otherwise dead silence.

Outside the convention hall a small band of protesters expressed their opposition to the war. But even this gathering was a rather poor turnout. It would seem that a lame-duck President doesn't even stir up much dissent.

Mr. Johnson spoke of domestic problems, too. He said that there would have to be solutions. He suggested that the states come up with the answers. If they did not, he said, then the federal government—as in the past—would have to provide the necessary programs.

It was not an inspiring thesis. Seeming to sense his pedestrian text, the President raced through it.

The anxiety among Humphrey workers and supporters here lies in the fact that there will be no way to control the Johnson political role.

Should he later prove appeasing and helpful, they would like to use the President a lot. But should he remain as he seems to be now—a rather lackluster commodity—then they would like Mr. Johnson to sit this next campaign out.

But they simply won't be able to turn Mr. Johnson on and off at will.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Presenting President Johnson with a plaque at the National Governors' Conference in Cincinnati is Massachusetts Gov. John A. Volpe (left), chairman of the conference. Looking on is Ohio Gov. James A. Rhodes, who introduced the President. The chief executive was honored for his cooperation with the nation's governors.

Governors honor Johnson

As the President left the convention hall for the airport, he was greeted by a sound truck that blared, "Senator Eugene McCarthy is the only Democratic candidate who can win in November."

Certainly as the President's chief critic, Senator McCarthy wouldn't have to be burdened by too much presidential help along the way.

300 electricians promised for race to ready Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Communications equipment will be installed in Chicago's International Amphitheater on a volunteer basis—without pay—by striking electrical workers, to avert a threatened shift of the Democratic National Convention to Miami Beach.

But the long and bitter strike by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers against Illinois Bell will be tightened elsewhere.

The company accepted the offer. Now there will be a race against time to get installations completed before the scheduled opening of the convention Aug. 26.

Five striking locals of electrical workers announced Tuesday that they will allow "necessary" workers to volunteer their services "with no individual compensation" to put in telephones, teletype equipment, and radio and television installations. Robert A. Nickey, their spokesman, said that about 300 workers would be required, and that at least that many could be expected to volunteer.

"We know our people," Mr. Nickey said.

Session with Mayor

The break in the 11-week work stoppage came after Mr. Nickey and other IBEW negotiators met in what was called "an arm-twisting session" with Mayor Richard A. Daley of Chicago and a group of influential labor leaders concerned about possible loss of the convention—and the millions of dollars it is expected to bring into the city.

"Our members feel a strong obligation to the millions of citizens throughout our country. We will meet that obligation even if the telephone company shirks theirs," Mr. Nickey said. Earlier, IBEW offered to submit the issues in the bargaining dispute to binding arbitration, but Illinois Bell refused to do this. Mr. Nickey added, "This in no way affects the general strike now in progress against Illinois Bell."

Hotels excluded

The authorization for installation work is limited to the convention hall; it does not include convention hotels, where additional telephones and switchboards are needed.

The striking locals asked for and got strong assurances from other Chicago labor organizations that strikers wouldn't forfeit bargaining pressure by allowing installation work to go on in the convention hall. William A. Lee, president of the city AFL-CIO organization, told strikers that all other unions will respect IBEW picket lines wherever else they might be, and will "seek in other ways to make this [strike] very effective." There were hints that efforts might be made to get telephone operators to quit work in an all-out labor effort to seriously hamper Illinois Bell operations, now about normal except for the installation work.

Lines penetrated

The strike, 77 days old Tuesday, involves 11,800 Illinois Bell linemen, cable splicers, installers, repair and maintenance men, and clerical employees. Although the unionists respected Communications Workers of America picket lines when operators struck earlier this year, the CWA workers went through IBEW picket lines when the latter union struck, immediately after the CWA settled, in a pressure move for a bigger "pattern-breaking" settlement.

Illinois Bell has offered the IBEW strikers $27.50 a week in raises over three years, including $14 a week at once. The striking union wants $25.50 a week over 18 months, with $17.50 a week this year. The skilled craftsmen get $160.50 a week now. Although the company offer now on the table is slightly more than Illinois Bell's original proposal on wages, it dropped a number of "fringe" concessions offered earlier.

Massachusetts explores protection of Appalachian Trail

By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Massachusetts is about to explore ways to protect the famed Appalachian Trail from the encroachment of modern civilization.

Gov. John A. Volpe has signed a resolve directing the State Department of Natural Resources to conduct a detailed study of steps necessary to protect the trail, including possible relocation of some sections to increase its scenic, historic, and recreational values.

The 2,000-mile Maine-to-Georgia hiking trail, one of the most famous in the nation, crosses western Massachusetts.

The resolve is the outgrowth of measures submitted by Sens. James DeNormandie (R) of Lincoln and William D. Weeks (R) of Cohasset and Rep. Francis W. Hatch Jr. (R) of Beverly.

Their measures would have provided for protection of the trail through Natural Resources Department acquisition by purchase or gift of necessary lands, or by easements or protective restrictions on use of the land.

However, Appalachian Trail enthusiasts agreed to the study approach as offering the best avenue to future protection of the trail.

The idea for the 2,000-mile hiking trail originated with Benton MacKaye of Shirley, Mass., 47 years ago.

(An earlier story in this newspaper mistakenly referred to him as "the late Benton MacKaye." Mr. MacKaye, who still lives in Shirley, completed a sequel to his book, "The New Exploration," an important volume on regional planning. He is an honorary member of the Shirley Conservation Commission.)

Rep. Philip J. Philbin (D) of Massachusetts, said in a recent speech in the House of Representatives:

"... The nation is indebted to Benton MacKaye not only for the Appalachian Trail, but the entire concept of a nationwide system of trails....

"Crossing 14 states, eight national forests, two national parks, and crossing six major rivers, the Appalachian Trail is the MacKaye dream come true...."

Bill submitted

Mr. Philbin summarized: "The length of the Appalachian Trail in the several states, traveling north to south, now is 279.23 miles in Maine, 153.42 miles in New Hampshire, 133.76 miles in Vermont, 82.69 miles in Massachusetts, 55.75 miles in Connecticut, 158.67 miles in the New York and New Jersey area, 215.87 miles in Pennsylvania, 37.14 miles in Maryland, 462.28 miles in Virginia, 112.60 miles in the North Carolina and Tennessee area, 79.67 miles in South Carolina, 76.44 miles in Georgia."

The Massachusetts Congressman pointed out that in 1966 Mr. MacKaye received the Department of the Interior Conservation Award.

The Philbin remarks were delivered in connection with the congressman's submission of a bill for federal action to preserve major hiking trails in the nation. The Appalachian Trail would serve as a pilot project.

Mr. Philbin pointed out that while most of the trail runs through parks and forests, some 800 miles goes through private land. He added that "in recent years some of this land has been converted into subdivisions, highways, and other incompatible uses."

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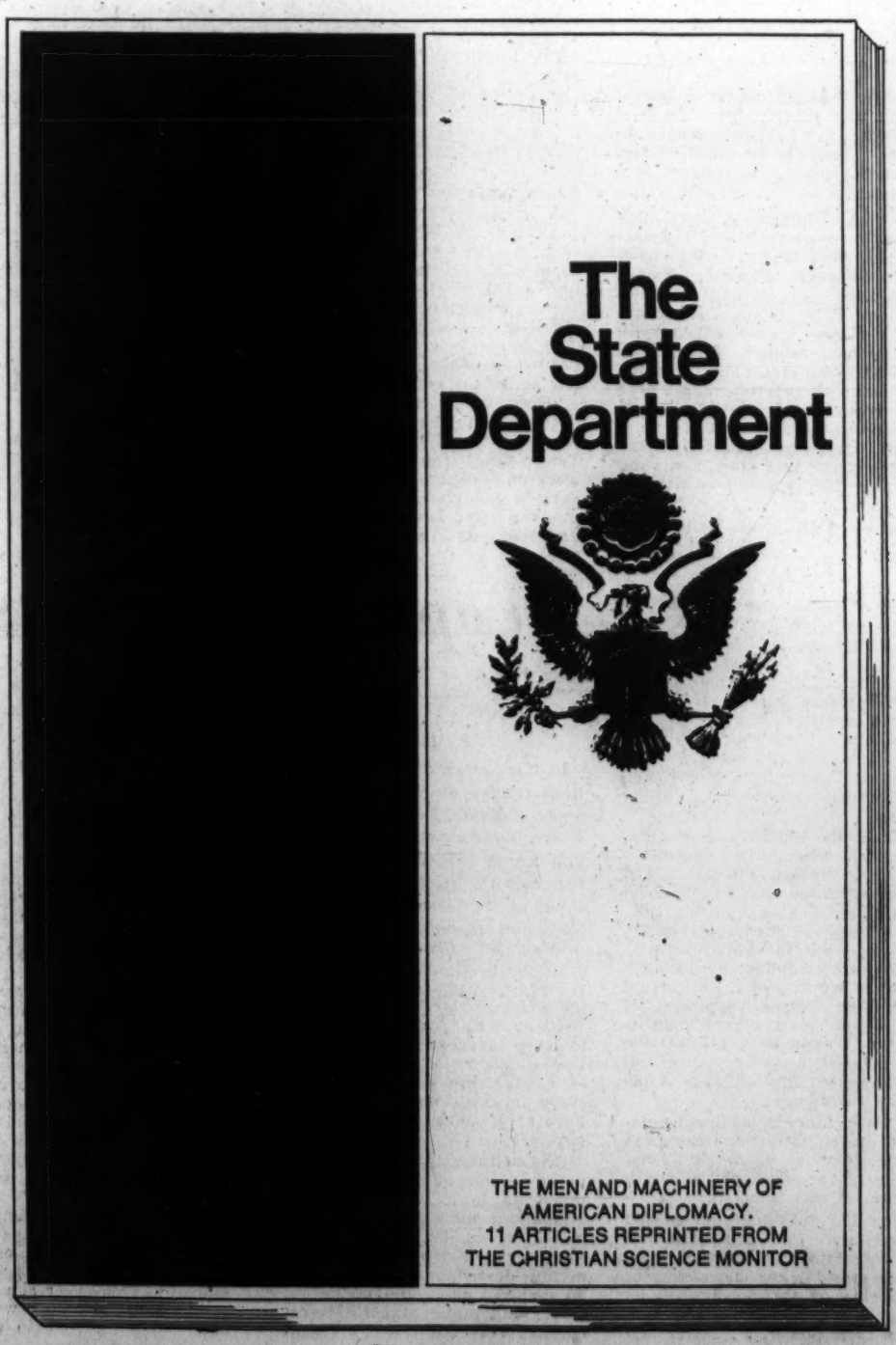
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It's cuisine à la Normande

By Robin Howe
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Veules-les-Roses, France

Norman cooking means milk, buckets of rich milk and piles of sweet yellow butter and cream of a pale ivory color, so thick a spoon easily stands up in it.

The natural jump from cream and milk is to cheese and therefore it is not surprising that so many fine cheeses have been conceived in Normandy, especially in the Valley of the Auge. Here the king of them is Camembert and its fame has spread throughout the world producing many imitations. It is at its finest here between December and June. Next in favor and prestige is the Pont-l'Evêque which is seasonal throughout the year. And a favorite of mine, Livarot, perhaps less known, strong in odor and subtle in flavor and texture.

Continental kitchen

Cooking *à la Normande* means cooking with cream and with apples. The apple trees in Normandy in the early fall seem to be bowed down with the weight of their precious burden.

And then there is the sea, generously offering its bounty of fish. Shellfish galore, small sweet mussels cooked in cream. And oysters!

Omelette à la Poulard

12 eggs
½ cup butter
1 tablespoon thick cream
Salt, pepper

Separate the egg yolks and whites into two bowls. Beat the yolks thoroughly and the whites until they stand in peaks. Put the butter into a hot skillet and when it starts to bubble add the yolks, pepper, and salt. As soon as the yolks begin to set mix in the cream and the whites. Mix well, shake the pan from time to time to prevent sticking or burning and cook over a high flame. Fold the omelette and serve on a hot plate. Serves four.

Sole Deauville

2 soles
Salt, pepper, chopped green herbs
Shrimp sauce
Whole cooked shrimps

Wash and carefully fillet the soles. Put the heads, bones, skins etc., into a pan with salt, pepper, some green herbs, and four cups of water and cook gently for 30 minutes. Strain. Pour this liquid into a deep skillet and bring to the boil. Add the fish fillets and cook until tender. In the meantime prepare a sauce, which should be rich and thick, made with flour, eggs, and cream, as well as shrimps.

Take the fillets from the skillet and arrange carefully on a hot plate. Let the liquid cook for a moment or so longer then strain and with some of this thin the sauce. Pour the sauce over the fish and garnish with whole cooked, peeled shrimps. This dish does not require any accompaniment. Serves four.

Roast lamb with parsley

3 pounds boned shoulder of lamb
3 tablespoons parsley, finely chopped
3 tablespoons fine breadcrumbs
1 pound large potatoes, thinly sliced
Butter

Roll and tie the lamb to form a square cushion shape and place in a hot roasting pan. Put into a hot oven and brown all over for 15 minutes. Lower the heat to moderate and cook for 30 minutes. Mix the parsley and the breadcrumbs. Take the roasting pan from the oven, moisten the parsley and breadcrumbs mixture with some of the fat from the pan and spread this mixture over the lamb. Return the lamb to the oven and continue cooking until tender, approximately another 20-30 minutes. In the meantime heat sufficient butter in a skillet to fry the potatoes until they are a golden brown. Arrange the fried potatoes on a hot serving dish, slice the lamb and place this on top. Serves four.

Apple charlotte

2½ pounds apples
Sugar, cinnamon
Thin slices of bread
Melted butter
A little apricot jam

Peel and chop the apples and cook with as little water as possible in a pan, adding sugar and powdered cinnamon to taste. When they are very soft and as thick as a purée take from the pan and chill. In the meantime cut the slices of bread into fingers, each of the same size and thickness, and drop them into hot melted butter. Arrange some of these carefully around the sides of a baking dish or mold. Add the chilled apple purée and into the center drop a heaped tablespoonful of apricot jam. Cover with a layer of bread fingers and put into a hot oven. Bake until the bread is browned. Take the charlotte from the oven and let it become quite cold before turning out to serve with a thick, very fresh cream. Serves six.

In this recipe it is difficult to say exactly how much bread is required. It depends on the size of the dish in which the charlotte is cooked. But when the bread fingers are being arranged around the sides of the dish they should slightly overlap so when the charlotte is turned out it remains whole.

Château

Château D'O, near Mortrée in Normandy. From "French Menus for Parties," by Narcissa Chamberlain, with photographs by Samuel Chamberlain. New York: Hastings House Publishers, Inc.

Fifty-two French meals

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

French Menus for Parties, by Narcissa Chamberlain, with photographs by Samuel Chamberlain. New York: Hastings House Publishers, Inc. $5.95.

The Chamberlains have done it again! This newest volume in the Chamberlain cookbook series contains 52 French meals which have been skillfully adapted to the American table.

Additional delights are provided by Mr. Chamberlain's handsome photographs of France, which are grouped in regional and architectural sequence. A 12-page portrait of Burgundy includes classic Burgundian menus and recipes; a section on Brittany includes a Breton Sunday dinner and a seafood luncheon; views of the sunny south accompany Provençal summer meals. Paris, the Basque country, Alsace, Normandy — they are all here. The latter is represented by the accompanying photo and following recipe:

Oeufs cocotte à la crème
Eggs poached in cream
(Eggs, butter, heavy cream, truffle)

For each egg use a small ovenproof custard cup or a three-inch miniature French soufflé ramekin. Put a piece of butter in each cup, break an egg over the butter, and add a tablespoon of very heavy cream. Sprinkle lightly with salt and freshly ground white pepper. Put the cups in a large shallow pan and carefully fill the pan with boiling water just to the level of the cream in the cups. Cover the pan, keep the water barely simmering, on top of the stove, and cook the eggs for about six minutes, or until the whites are set. Test the edges with a spoon before serving, as the cooking time depends somewhat on the thickness of the cups. Sprinkle each egg with minced truffle and serve immediately.

Housewares items exhibited

By Nancy Iran Phillips
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

Housewares makers showed their practical side in the 49th semiannual National Housewares Show held at the International Amphitheatre recently.

In addition to several dual-purpose electrical appliances, improvements on past effort-saving devices which make them even better were introduced, i.e., two automatic can openers with cutting elements that can be removed and cleaned. One is by Iona Manufacturing Company, the other is the Rival "Can-O-Matic" with "Click'n Clean" action.

Hamilton Beach division of Scovill Manufacturing Company has improved its electric carving knife by giving it a switch blade—one which can cut in two planes, perpendicular to each other, by a switch in the position of the blades.

Mirro Aluminum has introduced an all-aluminum waffle baker and grill with a signal light to let you know when to pour the batter, and when the waffles or pancakes are done.

The slim stem of the Swiss-made Gaydell Inc. meat thermometer suits it to both oven and rotisserie use. And Dazey Products Company has developed a low-cost unit to seal pouches of cooked foods for freezing and later reheating in boiling water.

Dual-purpose electrics to save space as well as money include the ice crusher/citrus juicer by Oster; the Sunbeam ice crusher/can opener; and portable knives combined with hand mixers, one by Waring Products Division of Dynamics Corporation of America; another by Van Wyck International Corporation.

Flower power is evident, too, in the exhibit of wares which will be in retail stores in from three weeks to six months from now. Prints are joining the bold solid colors of the last housewares show for products ranging from bathroom clothes hampers to kitchen clocks, and closet shoe bags to tableware. One of the most talked of flower designs at the show is the Daisy Butterfly wall clock created by Artist Peter Max for General Electric.

How to keep track of buttons

When cleaning around the house, invariably stray buttons are found, or a button comes off just before leaving the house. Keep them in a small box or jar, always putting it in the same place, and they won't get lost.

♦ ♦ ♦

To use bread crusts, leave them out for a while, or put them in a warm oven until they get hard. Crumb them with a blender or rolling pin, then store in tightly covered jar. These can be used in a number of recipes.

Acrylic filler is effective sealer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A new, pure white acrylic filler that looks and feels like ceramic tile—yet can be simply squeezed from a tube is the latest development from Sapolin Paints, Inc.

New "Stop Gap" plastic rubber compound will not shrink, crack, or pull out; the white stays white, and is highly resistant to mildew and discoloration, say the manufacturers. The product fills cracks and crevices both indoors and out and is highly effective as a caulking and waterproofing filler around sinks, tubs, and plumbing fixtures.

Easy to apply, thanks to a new free flow nozzle that allows penetration to hard-to-reach spots. "Stop Gap" dries overnight to a smooth hard inlay. For those who wish to disguise the compound, it can be painted over with virtually any kind of paint or enamel once it has dried.

The best casserole cookbook you can buy is better than ever!
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400 recipes—100 completely new.
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VIKING

WOMEN TODAY

Kitchen trio gets a boost

Candid consumer

By Yvonne Horton
Home economics editor of The Christian Science Monitor

An electronic oven adds speed and comfort to the basic kitchen trio of conventional range, refrigerator, and freezer, according to Dr. Helen J. Van Zante, professor of housing and equipment at Auburn University, Auburn, Ala. It prepares certain foods speedily and microwaves do not heat up the kitchen.

A research report by Dr. Van Zante which was read during the American Home Economics Association's recent convention in Minneapolis, pointed out:

In an electronic oven, round containers conduct heat more evenly than square ones do. For quickest cooking, omit lids.

During a study of microwave-power absorption of several food materials, it was found that water absorbs a lot of electronic power. A solution of water and salt (15 percent) absorbed less power. Therefore, it is assumed that salting foods tends to decrease power loss during electronic cooking.

Turning the food during the cooking helps overcome the uneven heating characteristic of microwave ovens.

Unlike conventional cooking, meat roasted in a microwave oven will cook more rapidly next to the bone.

In electronic cooking, food is cooked by frictional heat. The higher the frequency, the faster the cooking. Such high frequency lessens the depth of heat penetration. Therefore extra-large solid masses can be cooked at the center only by the conventional heat method.

A multi-mode range combines advantages of both electronic and conventional cooking.

♦ ♦ ♦

We are at present in Brazil and will return to California. While here we have bought some lovely Brazilian furniture in pacaranda veneers and solids and in vinhatico solids, two handsome local tropical woods. Some of our colleagues returned to California last year and found that the pieces they had bought warped, shrank, and split. They were told that the furniture should have been sealed to protect it against the drier United States climate." (Mrs. A. A., Rio de Janiero)

The reader then asks several questions:

"How does one seal furniture?"

Apply a penetrating sealer to the bare wood, according to Paul Charak, vice-president of Charak Furniture Company of Boston, family-owned for 65 or 70 years.

"Can you paint sealer on the finished piece or does it have to be applied to the raw wood before the furniture is made up?"

A penetrating sealer can be added after the furniture is made up.

"Do you have to take off the wax, stain, and oil finish?"

Wax and oil must be removed. Stain may be applied with the sealer, or put on afterward.

"What is the sealer made of and where can one get it?"

The kind of sealer you need is made of China wood oil, thinned with mineral spirits and other ingredients—nelsonite, for example, according to Mr. Charak. Such a sealer is called a "penetrating sealer," or "penetrating primer." Typical places to purchase it in the United States are paint and hardware stores. The drying doesn't take place overnight. So the sealing or priming could be done after your return. A penetrating sealer should not be confused with the soft lacquer-like products, also called sealers, used on wooden floors, cabinets, and the like.

"The secret of buying furniture in a foreign land is to have the wood dried to the requirements of the climate into which it is going," Mr. Charak explained.

Edward W. Gallagher, manager of the Better Business Bureau of Metropolitan Boston, Inc., cautions, "But even wood that has been properly sealed may warp due to the circumstances under which the furniture is stored or used. Warping can be caused by excessive heat, such as heat in homes."

Send questions (no brand names, please) to Candid consumer, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. 02115. Candid consumer is a Thursday feature.

Bringing Up Baby.
Hints Collected by Mrs. Dan Gerber, Mother of Five

SOMEBODY'S WATCHING YOU, MOMMY

By three months of age, baby's sight becomes a lot more coordinated. He watches moving things, lights, bright-colored objects, but above all—Mommy.

How those bright eyes light up when Mommy comes near! And that enchanting baby smile is especially bright, just for you.

But when Mommy's not in the room, it's nice for baby to have something colorful to focus his eyes on. A gay mobile, perhaps, or a balloon.

•

Does baby like colors? Indeed he does, the brighter the better! Colorful foods interest him, too—maybe that's why nature has foods in so many colors. For this reason, we guard the colors of Gerber Strained and Junior Foods as we guard their nourishment, textures and naturally good flavors.

How do we do this? By "custom-cooking" each food according to its individual requirements. Fruits, for instance, are flash-cooked. Sweet potatoes are cooked by a long, slow process to develop their natural sweetness.

A bit about beets. In your market, you see beets of all sizes—from small to huge. The beets Gerber buys are young, medium-sized, red clear through, full of naturally sweet flavor. For *your* baby, "aged" beets won't do!

•

True to their colors. All Gerber Strained and Junior Vegetables are color-true. They're chosen for good color, because natural color means natural goodness.

•

Sunny color. That's what your baby sees when you treat him to Gerber Strained Egg Yolks or Egg Yolks and Ham. Smooth and creamy, with a taste that's pleasingly mild and nice. Good at breakfast time, colorful, meat substitutes at any baby meal!

Egg Nogs for Toddlers
Add ½ jar Gerber Strained Egg Yolks to 1 cup cold milk, along with 2tsp. sugar, a few drops of vanilla. Blend thoroughly.
Or, add 1 Tbs. chocolate syrup for a Chocolate Egg Nog!

For your bright-eyed one Gerber has 127 nourishing foods . . . all created especially for baby. Gerber® Baby Products, Box 33, Fremont, Michigan 49412.

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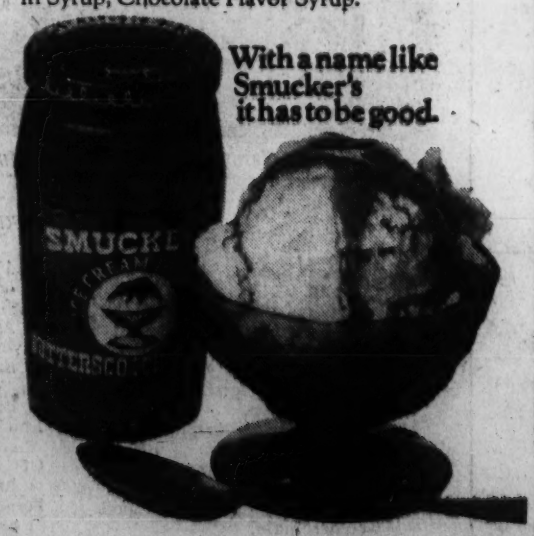

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Stop & Shop

Where maxi-men make mini-pricing work

Crown of summer

We were walking along an abandoned railroad track in Roxbury (Conn.) one summer afternoon when my attention was flagged by a vivid orange spiurge a distance off to the left.

"That's private property," Bob warned, but he could no more deter me than stop the advance of waves up a beach. As we came abreast of the flower we realized that it was growing in what might be somebody's lawn, except that the cottage was boarded up, the yard gone wild and, obviously, tenants departed. But there blazed the first *Asclepias tuberosa* I'd ever encountered, with a ballet of butterflies in attendance in broad sunlight and the poorest soil imaginable. It was another year before I learned its name.

* * *

The next sighting was in Bethel, several miles removed. Our friends couldn't wait to guide us around back to show off their *pièce de résistance*. They lived on a mountaintop, alone in the center of an unshaded, unproductive plot of land which tolerated only the shallowest-rooted plants. What they optimistically called a lawn could stand only the sparest cutting, and any teaspoon digging would uncover crumbly limestone barely grassed over.

"We have this ridge," Charlie sighed, scratching the backbone of some prehistoric deposit. Yet there, in ashes from his incinerator, luxuriated the prized orangeweed, so intensely afire it hurt the eyes in that bright light and, were it not for the fluttering of myriad, gaudy-winged insects about it, we'd have been forced to turn and otherwise screen them.

When I expressed doubt as to its relation to common milkweed Charlie broke off a lance-shaped leaf which bled scant, but unmistakable, opaque juice. "And the flowers are similar," he pointed out. The butterflies danced and flitted about the clump, dipping into the small, numerous flowers, floating and hovering to sip, then fluttering and sailing in a constant swirl of *joie de vivre* while it lasted. Sulphurs and hairstreaks, monarchs and giant swallowtails, cabbages and painted ladies and fritillaries blurred the air with blue, copper, black, spangled gold and silver, orange and coral radiance, suggesting that here indeed was Elysium.

* * *

"I'll save some seeds," Charlie promised. "The plant's too hard to dig out. And in this heat I might permanently injure it. Those tuberous roots twist and turn down to China." He showed me, rather reluctantly, a few other locations where seeds had nestled and taken. Anne reminded him that younger roots wouldn't be gnarled and as difficult to dislodge, and even if they didn't bloom that season they'd have a start for the next. And so I came by my original orangeroot, or butterflyweed.

My friend needn't have worried. The way it grows in my yard threatens little danger of my losing it. Many times I've dug new seedlings up to give to others and still not lost the entire root. (Second-year seedlings have a better chance, however.) Like horseradish, the smallest piece remaining will send back more vigorous shoots to vindicate the plant. The only thing I have to fear is insufficient sunlight, it seems, but the shoots have jumped the shade-increased garden and gone rampant in the adjoining fields. Shade — and fertilizer — are the bane of butterflyweed, which is plebeian for all its royal raiment. The sandiest, driest habitat is exactly its cup of tea.

* * *

I was surprised to learn that another friend was disappointed with her nursery-bought plants. "*Asclepias*," she said primly, "isn't for me. I thought it would complement the delphiniums, but it pops up everywhere, looks faded and is so *weedy*."

Well, yes, I agreed, scanning her mouth-watering loam, noting the mulch, the fingertip-ready hose. And there was afternoon shade creeping across her flower borders.

"I'm sorry I bought it," she sniffed.

For once I blessed my hill-beds replete with weeds and leached soil. For once? "It's the crown of summer for me," I said, "climax of my garden, singing *glory, glory, glory!*"

Also called "orangeroot," this sturdy perennial, under the worst conditions, really does blaze red-orange in July and August. Our American Indians dug them up for medicinal purposes. The earlier Greeks used them, too.

* * *

For my part the butterflyweed is a genuine raving beauty all on its own. Standing erect, up to two feet tall, it is a symmetrical delight with its slender alternate leaves sitting on hairy stems, just waiting for the ornamental heads to erupt. And it is spreading. Last summer I spotted it repeatedly in roadside clumps along Route 1 to Stonington, and on into Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Its range is the eastern half of the United States and adjacent Canada, I'm told, and possibly it's been there all along, but surely not so bold and prolific as of late. As a child I knew most area wild flowers — this I must never have encountered, discovery being such an unforgettable experience.

So hungry do I become for the sight of butterflyweed abloom that I now resent summer vacations going over two weeks. To miss that peak of glory is like dropping the ice cream out of the cone. Practically pest-free, self-sowing, thriving on adversity, it's my kind of flower. And as a final boon *Asclepias tuberosa* offers pods more delicate than the ordinary milkweed, which dry into more graceful shapes. I always leave some standing in the garden for the wind to sow, and know deep satisfaction on spying the sturdy green tips that emerge from an otherwise drab location. To stake the spot against mowing is definitely worthwhile, for when those bright florets blaze and colorful insects congregate, there's no greater reward this side of Eden itself.

ALMA ROBERTS GIORDAN

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Both pictures by courtesy of The Wildenstein Gallery, London

"THE BLUE UMBRELLA": *Oil on canvas by James Wilson Morrice*

Londoners are enjoying a rare opportunity to see a full-scale exhibition of the works of James Wilson Morrice (1865-1924), one of Canada's foremost painters of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The collection, assembled through the generosity of many private and public lenders in Canada, may be seen at the Wildenstein Gallery, New Bond Street, London. The proceeds will be given to the Red Cross Society.

Canada felt only slowly the effect of the artistic ferment which had agitated Europe. Morrice was one of the few exceptions who were alive to these developments and he looked beyond the bounds of Canada for his inspiration. He gave up the study of the law to become a full-time painter. At the age of 25 he set out for Europe, settled in Paris and lived there for most of his life, making many painting trips to various parts of Europe, to North Africa, back to Canada and to the West Indies. For a brief period he studied at the Academie Julian; he worked under H. J. Harpignies.

In the 1890's Paris was a stimulating place for the young artist. Here Morrice made many friends, Maurice Prendergast and William Glackens among them. Like so many of his contemporaries Morrice was much influenced by Whistler, an influence shown in the paintings of quays of the Seine and the Breton coast. Then he developed a personal style, full of pure and flowing color. Later the strong compositions and emphatic color of the Fauves put their mark on his work: Matisse and Marquet were among his friends. Morrice always maintained his links with Canada, visiting his parents, painting snow scenes and exhibiting in the Canadian Art Club, founded in 1907.

As the present exhibition shows, the work of James Wilson Morrice is uneven. But when he is at his best he is outstanding. There is a glow, a warmth, about many of his paintings, notably those he did in Venice, North Africa and the West Indies, which makes them live in the memory. The exhibition at the Wildenstein Gallery will continue through August 2.

MARJORIE BRUCE-MILNE

Taos: just before storm

The wind and the cottonwood
in this land of drouth
speak together of rain:

The wind in hopeful gusts
that whirl on the road in an Indian dance —
feet shuffling, knees bent out,
head forward between raised hands,
and the shrill voice asking —

The cottonwood in whispers
like big drops falling wetly,
pattering on treetops,
streaking along dry bark-edge,
washing sprigs, washing leaves,
washing the roots, the thirsty roots,
creating fragrance
drawn out of heat and empty sky
and a plenitude of prayer.

FRANCES HALL

"LANDSCAPE TRINIDAD": *Oil on canvas by James Wilson Morrice*

Black-eyed Susans

Black-eyed Susans, growing by the wall,
Their yellow petals centered by dark brown —
Who named them thus? Who started in to call
Them that? I muse: Did a girl in a yellow gown,
With dusky eyes, inspire some love-struck swain
To give this name as a comparison?
Or did some father wish childhood would remain,
And call them that in memory of one
With a yellow frock, dark eyes? At any rate,
I, who love them, also deem their name
As charming as their blooms beside the gate;
I pick some to put with the sunset-colored flame
Of dahlias; think how love immortalized
Some slender, dark-eyed beauty one heart prized.

PAULINE HAVARD

God's love embraces all

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many individuals today feel excluded, cast off, discriminated against. To such, these words of Christ Jesus — spoken after he had called a child to him — bring a needed message: "It is not the will of your Father which is in heaven, that one of these little ones should perish" (Matthew 18:14). These are more than comforting words. They reveal an eternal spiritual fact that everyone can demonstrate.

This fact is that God's love impartially embraces all His children. Christian Science, which elucidates the Scriptures, acknowledges God as limitless Mind, Love, and man as Love's idea. Being infinite Mind, God knows all His children, or ideas, and not one can ever stray outside His presence. And Mind, the All-in-all, being Love, not one can ever be excluded from God's love.

The individual who understands God as all-inclusive Mind and Love can demonstrate in his own experience God's love for him. This impartial love is always demonstrable because it is the truth of being.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 13): "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fount which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.'" All are welcome; no one is left out.

* * *

To feel God's love and to bring it to light in practical ways, one must cease regarding himself as a rejected or dejected mortal, in spite of what the material senses say. According to Christian Science, the picture of man as a miserable physical mortal is a false sense of man, for man is immortal. Instead of accepting this false sense, one must reject it and recognize himself and others as God has made them and knows them — as one harmonious family of spiritual ideas forever loving and forever loved by the divine Parent.

In proportion as one does this, he really feels God's love for him and everyone, manifesting the all-embracing love that is deep down in every human heart. Then his feeling of alienation begins to drop away, and he finds the spirit of brotherhood and mutual respect permeating his relations with others.

People need to recognize that because exclusiveness and discrimination stem from the false sense of man as a material mortal, it is only through the spiritual means herein described that these evils can be wholly eliminated.

* * *

When the Romans unjustly cast Paul and Silas into prison in Philippi, the two Christian missionaries did not forfeit divine Love's aid by giving in to resentment or hatred. Instead they sang hymns of praise to God. As they did, they must have perceived something of the fact that, in reality, they freely moved and had their being in all-encompassing Love, not in the confines of a material body and world. And they must have trusted Love's ability to free them. Their uplifted thought was soon rewarded, for suddenly Love loosened their chains and opened the prison doors.

The understanding that man's real heritage is divine, not human, and strict obedience to Love in the daily walk enable one to overcome all types of bondage, including the limitations sometimes imposed on those with different national, racial, and economic backgrounds. Joseph proved this when he rose from slavery in a foreign land — Egypt — to the position of governor. Science and Health, the textbook of Christian Science, fully explains how the realization and practice of the truth that divine Love is All and that man is ever under Love's government nullifies unjust acts, laws, and practices.

In a poem included in the book "Miscellaneous Writings" by Mrs. Eddy we read (p. 389),

Love is our refuge; only with mine eye
Can I behold the snare, the pit, the fall:
His habitation high is here, and nigh,
His arm encircles me, and mine, and all.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Dutch. Twice a month an article on Christian Science appears in a Dutch translation.]

Gods liefde omvat alle mensen

[This is a Dutch translation of "God's love embraces all," appearing on this page]

Vertaling van het godsdienstige artikel dat op deze bladzijde in het Engels voorkomt
[Een Nederlandse vertaling verschijnt tweemaal per maand]

Vele mensen voelen zich tegenwoordig buitengesloten, achtergesteld of het slachtoffer van discriminatie. Voor hen voorzien de woorden, die Christus Jezus sprak — nadat hij een kind bij zich geroepen had — in een behoefte. Hij zei: „Alzo is het ook niet de wil uws Vaders in den hemel, dat er iemand van deze kleinen verloren ga" (Mattheüs 18:14). Deze woorden doen meer dan troosten. Zij openbaren een eeuwig geestelijk feit dat iedereen kan demonstreren.

Dit is het feit, dat Gods liefde onpartijdig al Zijn kinderen omvat. De Christelijke Wetenschap*, die de Bijbel verklaart, erkent God als onbegrensd Gemoed, Liefde, en de mens als de idee van Liefde. Omdat God oneindig Gemoed is, kent Hij al zijn kinderen of ideeën, en niet één ervan kan ooit afdwalen buiten bereik van Zijn tegenwoordigheid. En daar Gemoed, de Alles-in-alles, Liefde is, kan niemand ooit van Gods liefde worden buitengesloten.

Degene, die God als allesomvattend Gemoed en Liefde begrijpt, kan Gods liefde voor hem in zijn eigen ervaring demonstreren. Deze onpartijdige liefde kan altijd gedemonstreerd worden omdat het de waarheid van het zijn is.

Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap, schrijft in „Wetenschap en Gezondheid met Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift" (blz. 13): „Liefde is onpartijdig en alomvattend in haar tegemoetkoming en in haar gaven. Zij is de open bron, die roept: ‚O alle gij dorstigen, komt tot de wateren'." Iedereen is welkom, niemand uitgezonderd.

* * *

Om Gods liefde te voelen en die op praktische wijze aan het licht te brengen, moet men ophouden zichzelf als een te kort gedane en neerslachtige sterveling te beschouwen, ongeacht wat de stoffelijke zinnen zeggen. Volgens de Christelijke Wetenschap is de afschildering van de mens als een armzalige stoffelijke sterveling een valse voorstelling van de mens, want de mens is onsterfelijk. In plaats van dit verkeerde beeld te aanvaarden, moet men het verwerpen en zichzelf en anderen herkennen zoals God ons gemaakt heeft en ons kent, als één harmonisch gezin van geestelijke ideeën, die de goddelijke Vader altijd liefhebben en die Hij ook altijd liefheeft.

Naarmate men dit doet, voelt men werkelijk Gods liefde voor zichzelf en voor iedereen, en men brengt de allesomvattende liefde, die diep in elk menselijk hart schuilt, aan het licht. Dan begint een gevoel van vervreemding te verdwijnen en men ontdekt dat de geest van broederschap en wederzijds respect de verhouding tot anderen doordringt.

De mensen moeten gaan inzien dat uitsluiting en discriminatie voortkomen uit de verkeerde voorstelling van de mens als een stoffelijke sterveling en dat daarom deze euvelen slechts geheel verdreven kunnen worden door de geestelijke middelen, die in dit artikel worden beschreven.

* * *

Toen Paulus en Silas in Filippi ten onrechte door de Romeinen gevangen werden gezet, gaven zij niet toe aan wrok of haat, want dan zouden deze twee Christelijke missionarissen de steun van de goddelijke Liefde hebben verspeeld. In plaats daarvan zongen zij God een loflied. Zij moeten daarbij iets hebben waargenomen van het feit dat zij in werkelijkheid zich vrij bewogen en zich bevonden in de alles-omvattende Liefde en niet binnen de grenzen van een stoffelijk lichaam of een stoffelijke wereld. Ook moeten zij vertrouwen hebben gehad, dat Liefde in staat was hen te bevrijden. Hun verheven staat van denken werd spoedig beloond, want plotseling slaakte Liefde hun boeien en opende de gevangenisdeuren.

Begrijpen dat 's mensen werkelijk erfdeel goddelijk is, niet menselijk, en strikte gehoorzaamheid aan Liefde in ons dagelijks leven, stellen ons in staat alle vormen van gebondenheid te overwinnen, met inbegrip van de beperkingen die soms drukken op hen die in afkomst verschillen wat betreft nationaliteit, ras of welstand. Jozef bewees dit toen hij van slavernij in een vreemd land — Egypte — opklom tot de positie van landvoogd. „Wetenschap en Gezondheid", het leerboek van de Christelijke Wetenschap, verklaart volledig hoe het besef en de praktische toepassing van de waarheid, dat de goddelijke Liefde Alles is en dat de mens voortdurend onder het bestier van Liefde staat, onrechtvaardige voorschriften, wetten en praktijken tenietdoet.

In een gedicht in het boek *Miscellaneous Writings* door Mrs. Eddy, lezen wij (blz. 389):

Liefde is ons schuiloord, 'k zie de wrede strik,
Val en verzoeking met Het oog alleen;
Zijn hoog vertrek is hier, en zeer nabij;
Zacht legt Zijn arm zich om ons allen heen.

*Christian Science: Uitspraak 'Kristi'n 'Saiens.

De Nederlandse vertaling van het leerboek der Christelijke Wetenschap, „Wetenschap en Gezondheid met Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift" door Mary Baker Eddy, is verkrijgbaar met de Engelse tekst op de tegenoverstaande pagina's. Het is te koop in Leeskamers van de Christelijke Wetenschap, of kan besteld worden bij Clem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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A blaze of color

Vincent found Antwerp delightful . . . Antwerp's dockland streets with their exotic colour were a feast to the all-seeing eyes of Van Gogh . . .

Colour, colour, colour! The most important thing in Vincent's life. In Antwerp he had discovered (and purchased for a few francs) a collection of Japanese colour prints in silk. These prints, interiors and exteriors, landscapes, figures and portraits, were of strange design. The colours were brilliant but quite flat and yet, in spite of the lack of modelling in terms of light and shade, the Japanese pictures possessed a ring of truth. He hurried back to his lodgings and pinned his new treasures to the walls of his room. How wonderful they looked! What a blaze of colour! Several years later he described in a letter to his brother the excitement and impact that Japanese art had made on him, "In studying Japanese art one finds out how the wise, the philosophic, the intelligent man spends his time. He spends it studying a single blade of grass . . . Well, are not the Japanese teaching us true religion then? They live in Nature as if they themselves were flowers."—From "The Man Who Loved the Sun. The Life of Vincent Van Gogh," by Jack Raymond Jones. Copyright, 1966, by Jack Raymond Jones. Evans Brothers Limited, London.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section
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'The Americans have stolen from Negro slaves in their own country and carved [wealth] from the backs of Bolivian miners. They continue to steal from semi-colonial people everywhere.' This is the charge of the left-wing Latin-American student—and it is extremely difficult to convince him otherwise.

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Spinning for pesos

A Bolivian peasant spins away to earn a meager living. It is United States policy, maintains the student Left, to keep him in this indigent state.

How Latin-American Left views U.S.

By John P. Powelson

DEEP IN THE HEART OF LATIN AMERICA IS A land few Yankee explorers have penetrated. It is neither jungle nor mountain top. Served by jet airlines with daily flights to the world's important cities, it lies on spacious modern campuses in the national capitals. It is the land of the student Left.

The paucity of visitors is not because people do not want to go there. The United States State Department constantly searches for opening wedges, and student affairs officers attempt forays almost daily. Nor is the desire one-way. Left-wing Latin American students are deeply frustrated because they cannot talk to Americans. The controlled Yankee press and powerful government, they believe, forever stand in their way.

Odd it is that those who can reach the moon could not reach Fidel Castro or the late Ché Guevara. Those whose rockets bridge great realms of space cannot communicate an idea within the Western Hemisphere. Not only are the concepts that left-wing students hold of the United States utterly fantastic from the American point of view, but most Americans don't even know what they are.

I stumbled unknowingly into this never-never land almost 10 years ago. Like Alice, I was so astounded by what I found and was made so alternately comfortable and uncomfortable by my gracious hosts that it was hard to leave. Since then, I have returned whenever I could.

It began when I was asked to teach an economics course in the University of San Andrés in La Paz, Bolivia. My students had just returned from a two-month visit to the United States, sponsored by the Department of State, where they had lived in families, attended a university, and talked to a wide range of knowledgeable Americans. Yet they came back convinced that their hosts were their exploiters, living on wealth stolen from them.

'Why would they do it?'

"They showed us pushbutton factories," one of them told me, "skyscrapers, bridges, and highways so complicated you don't know where you are going. Why would they do it?" I thought of Bolivia, with its primitive farmers on both sides of starvation's edge, its rudimentary spinning mills, its dirt roads with fords instead of bridges. I supposed he was irked that the rich had displayed their wealth before the poor.

"They were just trying to show you the fruits of a progressive, democratic society," I ventured.

"Progressive, democratic society!" His face flushed. "These are the riches the Americans have stolen from Negro slaves in their own country and carved from the backs of Bolivian miners. They have taken them from ignorant banana pickers in Central America and continue to steal them from semicolonial people everywhere. Why would they parade their wealth before the people they have robbed?"

I was embarrassed, for it occurred to me that I was one of "them." But I need not have been. To Latin American leftists, the North American people are different from their government. We belong to and benefit from the "system," but it is not our responsibility. We are as powerless as they to change it.

To many thinking North Americans, left-wing students are Communists, to whom "you can't talk." These Americans believe mutual understanding is neither possible nor desirable. The students are, after all, a minority. Though the United States did not do so on time in Cuba, it is now supposed by such people that it can put the students down militarily. Certainly United States foreign policy toward Latin America is based on this assumption. Major resources are devoted to military advisement, and a pittance to communication.

Closed door a challenge

Still, there is something about a closed door that makes men want to open it. First, politicians and diplomats are graduates of their universities. Though they mellow in their maturity, nevertheless the men the United States deals with in the United Nations, as well as bilaterally, often view the United States as an oppressive power whose interests conflict widely with their own. But second, there is a natural discomfiture about misunderstanding; its correction is a value recognizable for its own right.

It was in this spirit that the United States Embassy in Mexico asked the Experiment in International Living, four years ago, to conduct an annual seminar for 10 economics students from the Mexican National University and 10 North American students, to discuss "Yankee imperialism." I have conducted this seminar, which lasts for two weeks, the first year in Mexico, and thereafter successively at Pittsburgh, Colorado, and American Universities.

The Mexican students have confirmed what I heard earlier in Bolivia. Each year they tell us that the fantastic material wealth of the United States is grounded not on ingenuity, inventiveness, and stable society, but on America's capacity to steal. For all its simplicity, this point is so difficult for North Americans to grasp that it usually fails to register. That is why the land of the left is so difficult to enter.

Each year the American students propose that interests are mutual, that economic development of Latin America helps both South and North America. Each year the Mexicans counter that for our own survival, the United States must keep Latin America weak. All American policy toward them centers on a conspiracy between the United States government and a wealthy Latin American "oligarchy," sustained by economic and military support, whose objective is to bleed their own people and to divide the blood with the United States.

Every United States action conforms to this model. Foreign investment is designed to suppress national industry, which might otherwise compete with North American exports. The oligarchy agrees to suppress local unions, for high wages would increase the costs of Latin American minerals and bananas needed by the United States.

How foreign aid can look

Foreign aid is a three-headed monster. First, it finances the oligarchy. Second, it dumps Yankee surplus products, so as to maintain United States monopoly prices. Third, it gives Latin Americans what they ought to produce themselves, to suppress their industries and farms.

The United States intervention in the Dominican Republic was to secure its sugar, and in Vietnam for its rice, both products taken as representative of all the economic interests the United States must defend. "Sugar and rice, and everything nice, that's what American foreign policy is made of."

Two points became clear early. First, the American and Mexican students disagreed on the reasons for and results of foreign aid, investment, and United States intervention. But second, the arguments used by each group were not the foundations of its beliefs. If either Mexican or American could prove the other's argument logically false, the other did not change his conclusion, but he substituted a different argument. If he ran out of arguments, he would widen the issue, obscuring contradictory facets behind a façade of generalization. In short, to argue issues got us nowhere.

So we tried a different tack. We asked ourselves, "If we cannot agree on issues, can we perhaps agree on why we disagree?"

Opposing views suggested

The Mexicans conceded one point. Within the United States the degree of exploitation was not nearly so great as they had supposed. Poverty was not the same as in Mexico. Though there was greater social discrimination, nevertheless the Negro lived better in the United States than the slum-dweller in Mexico. Laborers in the United States were not oppressed, as the Mexicans had previously supposed.

Some therefore ventured that the experience of the two groups was different, that historically wealth had been gained by exploitation in Latin America and by production in the United States, and that perhaps the sin of each group was to generalize an experience that was peculiar to itself.

But neither Mexicans nor Americans would agree on this point, for it conveniently neglected slavery and robber barons in the United States, and it minimized the productiveness of Latin American industry. It was then suggested that the Mexicans considered Latin American society a failure. Since they did not want to identify themselves with failure, they blamed it on outsiders, such as Yankee exploiters. The North Americans, however, considered their society a success and wanted to identify personally with it. He who is successful views his interests as mutual with others; he who fails does not.

Though this concept was not universally accepted, nevertheless we now noted that differences of opinion no longer fell along national lines. Mexicans were combining with Americans to take positions opposed by other Mexicans and other Americans.

The 1968 seminar was different from the others, for this was the year when United States campuses erupted as Latin American campuses always have. It met against the background of North American students slipping into the never-never land of the Latins, scoring the "establishment" and the "oligarchy" as one.

For the first time, American students said what Mexicans had always been saying, that political reforms would come only with violence. Cities would have to burn and students would have to burn them before the ghetto would be delivered. The Mexican call for revolution was echoed in the American advocacy of "black power." Both implied drastic change in who would be ruler and who ruled.

Complete unity not achieved

But the thrill of unity was not complete. Unity would have meant that American students identified United States internal ills with its foreign policy, classifying Negroes and domestic poor with "exploited" underdeveloped countries. What is more, it would have meant that the material success of the United States depended on both exploitations for its very occurrence.

Though all these discrepancies came out in the discussion, nevertheless another point confirmed the illusory nature of the solidarity. Did the Americans join the Mexicans in believing that the social system was so corrupt that it had to be overthrown for society to be redeemed? Some American students may believe this, but those in the seminar did not. No, to them violence was to make the system respond. When asked if they would march down Pennsylvania Avenue or the Paseo de la Reforma to overthrow the government and exile the President, most Mexicans answered "Yes" and all Americans "No."

It is doubtful that any member of the seminar has ever had his basic opinions changed. That would be asking too much for a two-week experiment. But the seminars count two accomplishments. First, they have convinced a few of the Mexicans that the issues that they had explained by simplistic models are in reality complex. But second, they have shown that by relinquishing issues and concentrating on basics, it is possible to communicate. Coalitions did form cross-culturally.

Indeed, the challenge is yet to come. The communication crack that the seminars have opened reveals that the mind of the Latin American student Left may not after all be more difficult to penetrate than the space separating the earth from the moon. Perhaps, some day, there will be a vehicle to take us there.

About the author

The writer is professor of economics at the University of Colorado and is author of "Latin America: Today's Economic and Social Revolution." He has been adviser to the Bolivian Government, program director for the Latin-American Monetary Studies Center in Mexico, and consultant to the Inter-American Development Bank. He has traveled in all 20 Latin-American republics and lectured in the universities of most of them.

Dawn of realism in American literature

. . . . From the bookshelf

Harvests of Change: American Literature 1865-1914, by Jay Martin. Prentice Hall. $7.50.

By Robert Emmet Long

In "The American Renaissance," F. O. Matthiessen brought together a whole era of American writing—the "romantic" age of Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Melville, and Whitman. It was more than a summation; it was an elucidation of a type of imagination as it operated within certain social conditions; and as Matthiessen's title implies, the great age of major American writing was located firmly between the publication of Emerson's essay "Nature" (1836) and the Civil War.

With the exception of Twain, and William and Henry James, the later writing of the 19th century was a stale aftermath. But within even the last five years, there has been a new interest in the post-Civil War realists. Edmund Wilson's "Patriotic Gore," a study of the Civil War and its effect upon the American literary imagination, is typical of half a dozen other studies within the last few years in which interest has shifted to the later 19th century—an era of turmoil and transition that leads into our own. The most recent of these is Jay Martin's "Harvests of Change."

Jay Martin, who teaches English and American Studies at Yale University, has attempted to do for the period of emerging realism what Matthiessen did for the age of romanticism. That is, he has attempted to bring everything together so that the imagination of the time can be seen to be coherent and to follow certain patterns. And like Matthiessen, he discusses this literature in relation to the American society in which it was written. His American Studies approach can be seen in the frequent use he makes of social background—the relation, for example, of Barnum's Museum to the public role assumed by writers like Mark Twain; or the publicity campaign the railroads waged to settle land, converting the American Desert myth of the West into a myth of a Western Garden, which bore upon the conflict in the imagination of Western writers.

"Harvests of Change" is divided under various headings, such as "The Great American Novel" (the attempt which begins with John De Forest—who coined the phrase 'The Great American Novel'—to create a national novel, resolving sectional strife into harmony), Utopian literature, the literature of the City. But the book is perhaps best in its large central section on regional literature, which in the 1880's followed the attempt to write a national novel. Dr. Martin gives it the title "Paradises Lost," and his vocabulary echoes that of R. W. B. Lewis. Modes of imagination are expressed as myths—"the Western agrarian myth," the New England "myth of Mission." We are informed that Mark Twain's mind "worked in mythical patterns in terms of Edens." "Paradises Lost" divides into Southern, Western, and New England.

In the literature of the South, John Esten Cooke helped to create the myth of a Golden Age, located in colonial times; but this golden period moved progressively forward in time, in the writing of Thomas Nelson Page, to the ante-bellum South. Yet there were also early realistic accounts of Southern violence and brutality, as in Augustus Longstreet's "Georgia Scenes." This mixed legacy results in the strange mingling of realism and nostalgic romance in Cable's "The Grandissimes"; and in the divided sensibilities of Sidney Lanier and Joel Chandler Harris, who called for a new, progressive South, and yet idealized the Old South.

In "Main-Travelled Roads," Hamlin Garland wrote as a realist, exposing the bleak conditions and starved lives of Midwesterners. Yet before and after this realistic period, he contemplated the Western prairie with boyhood nostalgia. And so too for the New England writers — Mary E. Wilkins, Sarah Orne Jewett, E. A. Robinson, and Robert Frost—whose vision is that of an Eden in ruins. The regional writers, Martin concludes, "are compelled to dramatize the nightmare version of the daydream they yearn to accept. In the best of regional writers we can detect the presense and force of the need to reconstruct a glorious past, along with a simultaneous recognition that such a paradise never existed and could not, even if it had, be regained."

A later section shows the movement in the writing of Twain, Henry Adams, and Henry James from the Civil War to the 20th-century sensibility. This discussion of their careers, and their books, is intelligently and lucidly written; but it tells us nothing new. That is the fault of "Harvests of Change," for despite the intelligent readings of many different writers, it does not provide a fresh reappraisal of the post-Civil War period, which it seemed to promise. Martin's interpretations are the familiar ones. It is unfortunately true that "Harvests of Change" becomes less impressive in proportion to the more one knows about its subject.

New supply in Alaska

Atlantic oil stock skyrockets

By Martin Skala
Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

On a sunny day in northern Alaska, the temperature may drop to 50 degrees below zero. Steel becomes as brittle as glass and steam lines are used to thaw frozen antifreeze.

Under these severe climatic conditions on the Arctic slope, two major oil companies—Atlantic Richfield and Humble—have staked out a claim to one of the world's richest oil finds.

It will take a huge engineering feat to move the "black gold" 900 miles across rugged terrain to warm-weather ports. And it may take five years and over $500 million to pave the way for commercial production.

Yet a jubilant Wall Street isn't waiting that long.

Since Atlantic announced discovery of a field with estimated reserves of 5 to 10 billion barrels a week ago, its stock has enjoyed an explosive takeoff. For 2½ trading days, the stock failed to open. The specialist on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange was inundated with buy orders. There were few sellers.

Then Monday afternoon, on a block of 60,000 shares, Atlantic reopened at $176—a startling $28.50-a-share higher. For Atlantic's 55,300 shareholders the rise amounted to overnight appreciation of $35 million in market valuation.

Alaska moves up

To Wall Street analysts, the jump was not surprising.

The dimensions of the oil find — remote though its location may be — rivals that of the prolific east Texas field.

Before the discovery, Alaska already was in eighth place among U.S. oil-producing states. Estimated reserves were 1 billion barrels, most of them in southern Alaska, along the productive Cook Inlet.

If the new field proves out, by the early 1970's Alaska will be one of the top three producers, experts say.

The effect on Atlantic's ranking in the domestic oil industry would be no less significant. One oil analyst estimates that the firm's crude-oil and natural-gas production would be doubled over current levels.

Humble, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey and a 50 percent partner in the Arctic field, could jack up its U.S. output by about 40 percent.

Jersey impact smaller

Jersey shareholders, however, won't feel the impact of increased revenues and earnings from the new field to the same extent as Atlantic's. Jersey is 10 times as big and has a much larger equity capitalization.

Nevertheless, Jersey stock, powered by increased buying after Atlantic's announcement, has hit new highs.

Even before the Alaskan find, Atlantic had developed a following among institutional investors. Considered one of the best-managed of the domestic oil companies, Atlantic has experienced sharp sales and earnings gains in the past few years.

Its first-half earnings rose 14 percent to $70 million. Sales for the same period were $840 million as North American oil and gas output showed healthy gains.

Wall Street figures Atlantic, whose stock will soon split, may earn $10 a share this year.

Looking ahead, analysts foresee a major earnings leap once the Arctic field starts commercial production. Standard & Poor's tentatively estimates an addition of $5 a split share by the early 1970's.

Once the formidable difficulties of drilling, production, and transportation north of the Arctic Circle are overcome, the oil probably will flow in large quantities to West Coast markets.

Competition for Canada

It may displace oil currently being imported from western Canada, as well as the Middle Eastern sources. Canadian authorities already have expressed concern.

The U.S. Department of the Interior, on the other hand, is smiling. In a recently completed study of oil supply and demand, Interior lamented the fact that U.S. oil reserves were diminishing at a faster rate than new discoveries and improved recovery methods could add to them. A big demand/supply gap looms in the 1980's, the study warned.

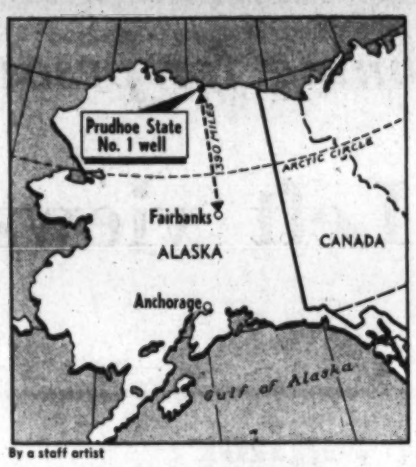
The Arctic find—and the promise of more to come as other oil companies step up Alaskan exploration—adds a fine cushion to total U.S. oil reserves. These are estimated at a shade under 40 billion barrels.

U.S. dependence on foreign oil may be reduced over the long run. Since last year's Middle East war there has been increasing concern over U.S. vulnerability to foreign oil cutoffs.

While more expensive than imported crude, Alaskan oil at least promises to bring the U.S. closer to self-sufficiency, analysts say.

Drilling on the Alaskan slope by Atlantic Richfield and Humble Oil & Refining has uncovered a major oil find, the companies announced. The new field has recoverable reserves of 5 to 10 billion barrels of oil, according to a Dallas consulting firm.

Arctic strike



By a staff artist

Farthest-north find

Above the Arctic Circle the new Atlantic-Humble oil field boosts United States reserves but faces the problem of transportation to warm-water ports.

Insurance-mutual tie ignites new competition

By David R. Francis
Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

BUSINESS

When Equity Funding Corporation of America went public in December, 1964, its stock sold for $6. Now it's worth about $90, after taking a split into account.

Behind this tremendous increase is a successful idea—the coordination of life-insurance and mutual-fund purchases. The buyer of the program gets additional leverage by borrowing money to pay the life-insurance premiums while nearly his full savings go into the stock market through mutual funds.

Equity now has more than 2,000 in its "captive" sales force. It's training 150 to 160 per month, many of them coming over from traditional life-insurance companies.

Chairman Michael R. Riordan predicts his firm will be selling $1 billion a year of life insurance and $150 million of mutual funds three years hence. "We feel we have only scratched the surface," he says.

Competition attracted

Earnings for the company in the first quarter of 1968 were 53 cents per share, twice the 26 cents earned in the same period in 1967.

With that sort of record, Equity Funding has attracted what might be expected — new competition. In February, Princeton Planning Corporation of America announced a similar "leveraged finance plan."

At least three other firms, all smaller than Equity, are offering plans that involve the financing of the life insurance, using mutual-fund shares as collateral. These are Capital Funding in San Francisco, Financial Security in Miami, and Security Funding in Atlanta.

Several other plans are awaiting Securities and Exchange Commission approval. "Within a year we will have another half-dozen or dozen in the field," said Mr. Riordan. Equity Funding is based in Beverly Hills, Calif.

Demand increasing

Mr. Riordan was referring to just one type of program for coordinating life-insurance and mutual-fund purchases. Some industry sources guess that more than 200 life-insurance companies have or plan coordinated schemes. Many life-insurance companies have bought out mutual-fund management organizations, or, for that matter, vice versa.

The demand is such that buyers must now pay between $30,000 and $35,000 for every million dollars a fund manages. In other words, if it's a $10 million mutual fund, the buyer would likely have to pay more than $350,000 for it.

Behind the rush is the idea of "one-stop financial security." One company sells life insurance as a protection against the economic consequences of dying too soon; at the same time it offers mutual funds as a means of saving, protection against inflation, and participation in the growth of the economy.

There are three ways in which mutual funds and insurance are being sold as companion products.

Lump sum provided

1. The "completion plan."

In this case, life insurance is quite supplementary to the mutual fund. A family may plan to invest $1,000 per year in common stocks for 20 years. The $1,000 is generated from current earnings.

To make sure the plan is completed even if the breadwinner should die, he couples the purchase of mutual-fund shares with the purchase of decreasing term life insurance. This kind of life insurance would be good only for the 20 years and death benefits would gradually decline.

This plan provides a lump sum. The money is invested in stocks, with their risks, rather than fixed-income investments. There is no guarantee of lifetime income upon retirement beyond the mutual-fund savings.

2. "Split-dollar" plan.

The total payments by the customer are allocated between a mutual fund and an ordinary life-insurance policy. A 50-50 split is quite common.

Option offered

In other words, part of the money is invested in common stocks and part in bonds or other fixed-income securities. Payment is by one check to a custodian who divides it between the mutual fund and the insurance company.

Depending upon the life-insurance policy, the customer may have protection against the financial hazards of disability before retirement. Or, upon retirement, he may use the cash value of the policy to purchase a life annuity at previously guaranteed rates.

3. A funding plan.

The customer buys shares in a mutual fund. These shares are then used as collateral for a loan which is used to pay for ordinary life insurance.

In this scheme, the amount used to purchase mutual-fund shares must be at least two or three times as much as the amount used to buy life insurance since the collateral value of the mutual-fund shares is limited.

In addition, the companies selling this plan, such as Equity Funding, put a minimum of $301 on the life-insurance premium. This is to avoid the complexities of small-loan laws in many states.

The plan is based on the assumption that in the long run the earnings of the mutual-fund shares will exceed the interest charges on the loan which finances the ordinary life-insurance premiums. This way the customer gets some leverage working for him.

Studies do indicate that the average return on stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange have exceeded 9 percent in the years since 1928 and even more in postwar years.

Five funds sold

Mutual funds have done better than the average. Over the 10 years ended Dec. 31, 1967, the Dow-Jones Industrial Average increased 165.1 percent. Funds seeking maximum capital gains increased on average 380.6 percent. Funds seeking growth increased 263.6 percent; funds seeking growth and income went up 207.1 percent; and balanced funds climbed 138.6 percent. The latter include substantial amounts of bonds as well as stocks.

In the short run, of course, mutual fund shares may decline in value if the stock market should turn sour. However, in recent downturns, the funds tended to decline less than the stock-market averages.

The various funding plans offer limited alternatives among mutual funds.

Equity Funding, for instance, sells five mutual funds managed by Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc., shares of Axe-Houghton Stock Fund, Inc., and Equity Growth Fund of America, Inc. The latter is an affiliate of Equity Funding.

Princeton Planning offers Franklin Custodian Funds, Inc., Utilities Series; TV-Electronics Fund, Inc.; the Value Line Fund, Inc.; the Value Line Special Situations Fund, Inc.; and Axe Science Corporation.

Equity purchased its own life-insurance company—Presidential Life Insurance Company—and has started to place policies with it recently. Princeton Planning works with United Life and Accident Insurance Company.

SEC finds mutual fees widely split

By M. P. Greer
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

After nearly three weeks of hearings so dull that most news media lost interest, the Securities and Exchange Commission's investigation of how mutual funds and other institutions channel their commissions is finally beginning to turn up some juicy plums.

At first, the SEC hearings were loaded with descriptions of technical devices used to get around the New York Stock Exchange's rigid minimum-commission system. Since that structure makes no allowances for the economies of size, the institutions — and the brokers who service their business—have devised ways of their own to discount rates.

In the past few sessions, the hearings have begun to learn just how much money is involved in these practices and where it all goes.

Rewards related

One brokerage firm testified last week that an employee—based in the Bahamas and doing business practically from her living room—made more than $3 million in one year servicing the business of the giant, Swiss-based Investors Overseas Services, Ltd., which says it is the world's largest mutual-fund-distributing organization.

This week, the head of a large fund-distributing organization told how commissions generated by portfolio transactions in one mutual fund are used to reward brokers who sell share in another fund, both managed by the same company.

In the hearings to come on this first phase of the probe, investigators expect to learn a lot more about the pathways through and around the NYSE's supposedly "minimum" commission structure.

The hearings actually mark the SEC's first foray into an extremely complex problem—the allocation of commission dollars in Wall Street. And, as with any such basic problem, it cannot be broken down into black and white, good and bad.

Fee system detailed

Judging by their questions, the SEC investigators certainly think many of the practices are highly suspect. But, on the basis of their answers, the industry people see nothing wrong. And an examination of both sides could be helpful in clearing some of the fog.

The SEC, to put it simply, feels that the rate-cutting practices being described at the hearings are in themselves proof that commission charges are too high.

They say that, if brokers are willing to give away more than half of the required minimum charge, then the costs should be reduced and the benefit should go to mutual-fund shareholders, instead of to brokers who sell fund shares.

The SEC—and the Department of Justice, which was a prime mover in the hearings — feel that, by their own practices, the brokers have shown the present fee system to be outmoded.

Spread defended

The mutual-fund industry, on the other hand, feels that its practice of spreading commissions around is just trying to make the best of a bad situation. Fund spokesmen point out that commissions must be paid and, since that is true, they might as well try to get the most benefit for their dollars. If there is anything wrong, they say, it is with the level of commissions.

In the middle are the stockbrokers and their spokesmen at the exchanges. They say that many brokers actually lose money on their commission business and that rates—the overall level—should not be reduced, although there should be some adjustment for large-volume transactions.

At first, the exchanges insisted that any reduction on large trades should be matched by increases in small transactions, but that argument was dropped after heated opposition from the SEC.

Extra services cited

The strongest arguments in this sphere come from the so-called institutional brokers, who devote all or most of their time to servicing mutual funds, pension funds, banks, and other large investors. These firms assert that their business requires an especially large investment in peripheral services, such as research departments, for which customers are not billed directly.

If commission charges are cut, they say, these high costs could force many of them out of business. As for the fee-cutting practices cited by the government, they say that firms which give away the most money do not have these overhead expenses.

The head of one large institutional firm testified that his firm shares an average of 17 percent of the commissions, although payouts sometimes reach 70 percent of the commission charges. Other firms have said they regularly distribute as much as 70 percent or more.

One member of the American Stock Exchange, who confines his activities to executing orders on the floor, says he keeps only about 10 percent of the total commission.

Through all this welter of argument and counterargument, it is very difficult to label any side as right or wrong, although it will eventually be the SEC's job to come up with an answer to the problem.

From the public's point of view, however, nothing but good can come from airing the problems thoroughly and spelling out the vast amounts of money—and the maze-like channels—flooding through the financial industry.

Japan trade voyage crosses Siberia

By the Associated Press

Chiasso, Switzerland

A group of Swiss and West German companies have tested successfully a new export route to Japan — by train across the trans-Siberian railway.

Thirty-five containers laden with office machines, precision instruments, and household apparatus, took 23 days from this town on the Swiss-Italian frontier on a 8,281 mile journey to Tokyo. The goods were transported by rail as far as the Soviet eastern sea port of Nakhodka and from there by ferry boat to Japan.

According to Swiss business sources, the route may have to be abandoned because of Japanese insistence that goods imported in return must be transported by sea in specialized Japanese container ships.

Auto-industry sales near 10% above last year

Business roundup

Detroit

United States passenger car sales showed strength during the middle third of July.

Sales for the middle 10 days of the month were 7.3 percent lower on a daily rate basis than the same period last year, but showed a 23.4 percent increase over sales during the first 10 days of the month.

There were 9 selling days during the 10-day period that ended July 20, compared with 8 during the same period last year and 8 during the first 10 days of July.

Overall, the industry sales continue well above last year's pace: 4.8 million compared with 4.4 million, an increase of 9.5 percent.

The four major American producers chalked up total sales during the period of 263,671, compared with 253,007 last year and 189,977 in the first 10-day period this month.

Gulf proposes split

Gulf Oil Corporation reported second-quarter earnings of $1.51 per share, compared with $1.38 in the same quarter last year. Directors proposed a two-for-one stock split, to be voted on by shareholders Sept. 17. The quarterly dividend was increased from 65 to 75 cents (37½ cents on the split shares).

Stock-market comment

Moody's Stock Survey: "At this juncture we think it would take a fairly strong dose of good news to set the averages on an upward course of any duration. Should technical or seasonal factors reinstate the momentum of a summer rally, we would expect it to be of modest proportions—to perhaps 960 as measured by the traditional Dow Jones yardstick."

Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

Printing without touching

By the Associated Press

Tokyo

A new printing machine that can print words on rough surfaces — even on eggs—was put to practical use for the first time in Japan this week.

The printing machine was developed by Nippon Denshi Insatsuki K. K. (Japan Electronic Printing Machine Company), a joint venture of Dai-Nippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc., Monsanto, and Electrostatic Printing Corporation, both of the United States.

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Iowans' enthusiasm buoys Wallace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Des Moines

George C. Wallace brought his third-party candidacy into Iowa's capital city this week and found audiences receptive to his attacks on the Supreme Court of the United States and the two major parties.

"We're going to shake the eyeteeth of the liberals of both national parties," the former Alabama governor said, buoyed by the crowd enthusiasm.

Despite heavy thundershowers, some 6,000 turned out for a Wallace rally at the Iowa State Fairgrounds. It was a shirt-sleeve crowd of blue-collar workers, clerks, small-town merchants, and farmers.

Some 150 young people wearing McCarthy buttons walked out in the middle of Mr. Wallace's speech, but otherwise there were no disturbances. The audience contained a few who were noncommittal, but fully 9 out of 10 listeners applauded and cheered when Mr. Wallace made such pledges as:

"The first day I'm in office as president, I'm going to ask Congress to repeal that law which says you can be put in jail unless you sell your home to someone you don't want to sell it to."

"The federal government is not going to spend one dime busing your children to a school unless you want them transferred."

Commission rebuffed

"The Kerner Commission said you are to blame for the breakdown of law and order. It says the police are to blame. It said the American people are sick. The American people aren't sick. Some politicians and the Supreme Court are sick."

"As soon as I'm elected, I'm going to ask my attorney general to seek an indictment for treason against every professor who has called for a Communist victory in Vietnam."

Noticing the audience's response, Mr. Wallace said: "You folk haven't heard anything like this before in Iowa, have you? Well, I'm thankful for your support. Maybe now they'll [the other presidential candidates] change their positions and attitudes."

In an afternoon press conference, Mr. Wallace also declared that if elected president there "would not be any more riots in Washington." He said he would achieve this by stationing 30,000 federal troops permanently on the streets of the capital.

At a quickly called state convention of Mr. Wallace's American Independent Party, the former Alabama governor met Iowa's easy requirements for a spot on the state's Nov. 5 ballot. Mr. Wallace now is on 31 state ballots. He predicted he would be on the ballots of all 50 states with the possible exception of Ohio.

Associated Press Wirephoto

'That's foolish!'

Third-party candidate George C. Wallace, campaigning in Iowa, rejected a proposal that congressmen pledge to support the leading candidate if the presidential election is thrown into the House by his candidacy. He called it "foolish" and "unconstitutional."

Leadership noted

The leaders of the convention long have been associated with conservative causes in Iowa. Robert Dilley of Des Moines, state chairman of the Wallace party, is a perennial office seeker, frequently associated in the past with the John Birch Society.

But support given Mr. Wallace was far broader than that given any past conservative activity in recent years. Long-time political observers were impressed by the enthusiasm for Mr. Wallace. His critics were appalled.

Mr. Wallace's explanation was: "You have never seen in the history of the country such issues as there are today. You have never seen such dissatisfaction among the average citizens in Iowa and the country about the trend of events in this country."

It is possible to disagree totally with Mr. Wallace's views while conceding that in Iowa, anyway, he may be an accurate judge of public sentiment.

Kansas mental-health aides extend strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Topeka, Kan.

Mental-health aides will continue their strike here against two hospitals despite the reinstatement at their jobs of 29 persons dismissed earlier this month.

Emerson Stamps, leader of the Kansas Health Workers Local 1271 (AFL-CIO), said that the reinstatement was only a beginning step by the state in the right direction.

"They still have not gotten to our demands," he said. The demands include a 35 percent wage increase, a 40-hour workweek, and recognition of the union by the state as the bargaining agent for all the aides in the city, said to number about 800.

Yet the effect of the strike on the hospitals appears diminished. Dr. Alfred Paul Bay, superintendent at Topeka State Hospital, said that the absenteeism among the aides—never more than 6 percent during the strike—has returned to normal.

He said that a ward temporarily closed would reopen. The vacation of the doctor running the ward coupled with the strike had made it convenient to assign aides to other wards until the doctor's return, Dr. Bay said.

Strikers restrained

Two court injunctions prevent the striking aides from disrupting hospital operations and from posting more than two pickets in front of each of the hospital entrances.

The reinstatement of the workers was ordered July 22 by the Kansas State Civil Service Board, which heard appeals from 34 workers dismissed from the hospital and from the Kansas Neurological Institute after an attempt to take control of the administration of the hospitals on June 19.

Appeals for reinstatement of the five other workers were dismissed by the board for lack of jurisdiction. In two cases, the appeals had been withdrawn; in three others, the workers were new, on probation, and not allowed appeal rights.

Mr. Stamps estimated the membership in his union at well over 225 persons, a figure he had supplied two weeks ago. He said he had no plans to invite more national speakers or to march again on the state Capitol. Two Poor People's Campaign representatives spoke here earlier this month.

The state hospitals do not employ practical nurses. Asked whether the aides took the place of these nurses, Dr. Bay replied: "They do more. They are nonprofessional mental-health technicians and not merely nurses aides."

Most of the 34 aides dismissed had worked more than five years. Twenty of them earned less than $400 a month.

★Cleveland violence new riot pattern?

Continued from Page 1

Negroes see the black Mayor as so much window dressing.

Only last Saturday Mayor Carl B. Stokes led a mile and a half march through the Hough area—the section of Cleveland hit by rioting in 1966. The march marked the second anniversary of the death of four Negroes in that period of violence. As it ended Mayor Stokes told a Cleveland correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor that he was "confident" the city would remain calm.

It is too early to clearly report what happened, or to say accurately who started the sudden burst of violence late Tuesday. It is reported by those on the scene that the men with the weapons were wearing Afro-American garb, with medallions around their necks and natural hair styles.

'Black nationalists' blamed

The group was small. The shooting was said to be unprovoked—except that police were present and were removing a car belonging to a black.

There was quick speculation that they were "black nationalists," a term that doesn't really mean much since there are so many splinter groups fitting this category.

As dawn broke over the city Wednesday, sporadic gunfire crackled through the streets. Heavily armed national guardsmen called out by Gov. James A. Rhodes, patrolled the predominantly Negro area.

Mayor Stokes, a Negro who had been praised for keeping the city calm during the rioting that followed the assassination of Dr. King, televised an appeal to residents to stay in their homes.

Mayor Stokes called Governor Rhodes about the disturbance. The Governor, in Cincinnati for the National Governor's Conference, dashed out of the ballroom in the midst of a speech by President Johnson.

The scene of the outbreak was five miles east of Cleveland's main public square in the center of the city. It is east of the Hough section where four Negroes were killed in five days of rioting and looting two years ago in another hot July.

Mayor Stokes described the situation early Wednesday morning as "bad" but at dawn said it was "controlled."

Ohio Adjutant General Sylvester T. Del Corso, summoned from Akron to command the guardsmen, said, "I see some evidence of a plot" involving black nationalists.

Ten persons were slain in the outbreak. Four were white, three of them policemen. At least 18 others were hurt.

Twenty-four persons were arrested, 17 on charges of looting.

The violence of Tuesday night ended, except for scattered gun shots, just before a heavy thundershower about midnight cooled off the steaming streets and dampened some blazes started by fire bombs.

There was also the usual speculation — perhaps valid—that Communists and other groups who call for the violent overthrow of government were also influencing the outbreak of trouble.

Now concern grows over two points: Will the Cleveland incident trigger similar violence in other cities? And will the new form of violence in the Negro revolution force a hardening of the white position?

While both are expected by many observers, it is too early to be certain of the outcome.

HemisFair aims for 50,000 a day

By the Associated Press

San Antonio, Texas

The San Antonio world's fair will have to average an attendance of more than 50,000 per day to hit its financial success mark of 7.2 million, the HemisFair executive committee was told.

The executive group of the fair met in a public session, then went behind closed doors to discuss financing and other matters.

HemisFair opened April 6 for a six-month run. Attendance through Monday was 3,514,226, less than half the projected figure for the entire 180-day fair.

Everett Jennings of the HemisFair staff said the average per day through closing would have to be more than 50,000 if the 7.2 million is reached. HemisFair's attendance, a sore spot in the early days, has picked up markedly of late.

The first month average daily gate count was 26,289 and now is nearing the 40,000 mark.

Banker Tom Frost Jr., a member of the committee, said 102 of the original 225 underwriters of the privately financed fair have "responded to the urgent need" for a financial underwriting of an additional $3 million.

Mr. Jennings said San Antonio and Bexar County had supplied only 21.2 percent of HemisFair visitors. Other Texas areas accounted for 36.6 percent, he said.

A dictator's pension?

By the Associated Press

Rome

Lawyers for Mrs. Rachelle Mussolini, widow of dictator Benito Mussolini, says she should get $48,000 back payment of her husband's pension plus a monthly payment of $560.

The lawyers cited these figures after Italy's top administrative tribunal ruled that Mrs. Mussolini was eligible for a pension since her husband had served the state for more than 20 years.

Coin features lizard

Australia's two-cent coin depicts the frilled lizard, which grows a membranous ruff around its neck.

The frill ordinarily folds into four pleats on the reptile's neck and shoulders.

When the lizard is in danger, it unfurls the ruff into an umbrella eight to 10 inches across and opens its mouth to frighten off enemies.

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In City Council June 24, 1968. Passed. Approved by the mayor June 25, 1968.
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The Christian Science Monitor

Associated Press Wirephoto

How not to make a wedge shot! Golfer Ronnie Bloom of Jacksonville, Fla., took his shoes off to make this recovery shot from the water's edge at Beauclerc Country Club. On the backswing he lost his balance—but not his cool. Let's hope the outfit was drip-dry.

Backspin

Bedside Duffer 17

Keep it in play

A golf series for the thoughtful beginner.

By Allan Duffer

The son of some friends of ours nearly got his blue for golf at Oxford. His mother tells me that every time they go on the course together the moment comes when her son cries out in apparent despair, "Mother! Why don't you ever *hit* the ball? You ought to *hit* it. You only pat it. Why don't you *hit* it?"

When they leave the course she sometimes feels that he will never speak to her again.

Most parents will probably recognize the feeling.

And it is true that Ted Ray or James Braid, or some such worthy of the past, when asked for the technique for getting more distance replied: "Hit the ball a jolly sight harder!"

Modern fans will recognize the authentic voices of both Arnold Palmer and Jack Nicklaus in the advice, "Hit hard first and gain control later."

It is the essentially masculine approach. And almost every man I know from time to time has his swing wrecked by the little voice in his ear which whispered, *"Hit it, man!"*

It happens all the time to me.

But my brief experience tells me that what makes a woman golfer, properly handicapped, almost impossible to beat is that very fact that she does not try to hit it. She pats it along.

There are exceptions. Corinne Reybroek of Belgium is about five feet high and weighs maybe 100 pounds and can hit the ball farther than you and I can. But on the whole the feminine approach is to prefer art to strength and thus to keep the ball in play.

Sweetest moment

For high- and medium-handicap golfers this is the approach to prefer. It is what will win matches.

Yet one has to admit that the greatest, the sweetest, golfing moment of all is the one when the ball is seen for once to be sailing away into the blue, farther and farther and farther, on to a record distance in a perfect arc.

And it is the constantly recurring hope of achieving this for another time, and another, and another that breaks so many of

us up, usually just at the time when we are swinging rather well.

The masculine in us gets tired of patting the ball along (and consequently winning holes). It asserts itself quite irrationally and, as so often in such cases, makes a mess of it.

I wish I had found a perfect way of dealing with the situation. But I have not, and I must confess it.

All the same I think I am on the right lines.

One of my lines is to remember that quite half the game is putting and it would be madness to go around trying to hit putts as far as they will go. In spite of the big hitters winning the big money, the name of the game, from tee to green, is not Distance but Accuracy.

Another is to remind myself that the biggest factor in distance anyway is hitting the ball in the exact center of the club face.

A third is to go to some lonely outpost on the course when practicing and hit six balls just as hard as I can and six balls as smoothly as I can and then measure the difference in distance that results. (On average there is none.)

A fourth is to discipline myself when I warm up by positively refusing to hit a bad shot.

But my "warm-up" is different from that of most other people. Usually I don't even use a club. Often I am lying down.

* * *

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Frisch: still a character

By Ed Rumill

Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

SPORTS

It was an afternoon for sitting. Frankie Frisch, having finished a short walk along the edge of Otsego Lake, climbed the long stairway to the veranda of the Otesaga Hotel and dropped into a rocking chair.

Sam Rice, Joe Medwick, Max Carey, and a baseball writer were already there, rocking in a comfortable breeze. They were there in Cooperstown for baseball's Hall of Fame weekend.

"This is a beautiful place and I enjoy it," Frisch began. "But I miss home and the broadcasts and telecasts of ball games. I miss the laughs.

"I like to sit there and hear them say: 'This fellow is a good curve-ball hitter. He has good power to all fields. He hits left-handers as well as right-handers. He's hitting .112.' "

Alexander fanned 21

"I wonder what some of today's players would hit against Grover Cleveland Alexander?" said Carey. "I was on the same team with 'Alex' the first time he ever faced the American League. [He was a National Leaguer.] It was after the regular season and we were playing an exhibition game up in North Dakota. The diamond was laid out on a race track. If a ball got past an outfielder, it rolled a mile.

"But Alex took care of that. He struck out 21. Afterwards someone found out that the pitching distance was three feet short."

"Alex threw such a heavy ball he'd bruise your hands," said Frisch. "He had such a great curve that he'd strike you out and hit you in the stomach with the ball."

"What are they going to do about today's hitters?" asked Medwick. "It would be a disgrace for the American League to be without a .300 hitter this year. And it could happen."

"Rogers Hornsby averaged .400 over a five-year period," said Carey. "The only way to pitch him was right down the middle. Then maybe he'd hit a long fly ball to straightaway center. Pitch him inside and he'd hit it over the roof in left. Pitch him outside and he'd go over everything to right."

Martin's racing car

"Every time I see that guy," Frisch said, pointing to Medwick, "I think of the Gashouse Gang [St. Louis Cardinals] and the gray they put in my hair. Now it's funny. Then it kept me awake at night.

"I'd walk into the clubhouse and Medwick or Pepper Martin would be wrestling on the cement floor with Dizzy Dean. A million dollars' worth of talent, wrestling on cement."

"One time," Frankie continued, "we all went out to a race track because a midget car Martin owned was racing that night. When I walked in they were having trouble starting the thing. And down on the track were the Dean boys, my star pitchers, pushing it. One day during a game Martin received a telegram saying: 'Send $25 right away. We need new parts.' "

"Tell them about Martin's trunk," Medwick suggested.

"Pepper had a trunk as big as this veranda," Frisch said. "He couldn't get it in his hotel room, so had to leave it out in the hall. I always suspected he carried the race car in it."

Frisch paused for a moment, then said: "This guy [pointing to Medwick] could be as funny as anyone. There was a left-hand pitcher in Philadelphia that he wore out. Joe'd be tapping his bat on the dugout steps, mumbling to himself: 'Don't knock him out fellows. Give me one more crack at him. Just one more.' "

Scuffle in the dugout

"The Cardinals had a pitcher named Ed Heusser," said Medwick. "One day he popped me on the chin, in the dugout, right in the middle of a game. I'd been playing over in left-center for a left-hand hitter and he sliced one inside the foul line in deep left. Heusser didn't think I hustled enough chasing it and told me so. One word led to another between innings and finally he hit me on the chin. I told him I took a riding from the manager, but no one else."

"Somebody up in the press box noticed the confusion and asked me what happened," Frisch said. "I told them Medwick caught his spikes on the dugout steps and fell down."

"When I first came up," Rice said, "I was a pitcher. And the first time I faced Larry Lajoie, they told me: 'Just lob the ball through the heart of the plate. Don't throw anything hard.'"

"[illegible]" continued, "when Lajoie went up there for the first time I got two quick strikes on him with lobs. He took one and fouled the other into right field. That gave me a little false confidence. I thought to myself, 'this guy isn't so tough.' So on the next pitch I reared back and fired. He hit it on the roof."

"Joe, here [Medwick], was a tough guy to pitch to because he never walked," Frisch said. "And he'd swing at anything. But he was a sweet hitter for me."

"Don't tell me you're getting soft," Medwick said, grinning.

Foil champion aims for sixth Olympics

By Cliff Gewecke

Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

United States women's foil champion 10 times, and an Olympian five times! That's Janice York Romary's fencing record.

Now 40, and once again United States champion after a year encumbered by injury, Mrs. Romary is headed for her sixth Olympic Games this October in Mexico City.

She first made the team in 1948 at 18 after having started in the sport at 10 as part of a drama academy that her father directed.

Her sixth appearance at an Olympics would set a most-appearances record for an athlete. But Jan Romary's frustration is that twice—in 1952 and 1956 she has placed fourth.

This is, she opines, "a touch away from a medal."

No wasted motion

"People ask why I've kept up my fencing," says Mrs. Romary, who has a husband and two children in Woodland Hills, Calif., to care for when she's not taking lessons and training.

"The answer is personal satisfaction. I've gotton to know a lot about Jan Romary.

"Fencing is also a sport where, in two or three minutes, you can learn the psychology of an opponent," Mrs. Romary continued. "Is she forceful? If thrown will she pull back and gather herself? Or will she lose self-control?

"I noticed that right after my marriage [1953] I became a different fencer. I became cautious when I had my children. Being too cautious in fencing is not good."

A classic-style fencer—erect stance, hips and shoulders level, left hand bent over her left shoulder, foil-holding right hand probing gently, no wasted motion—Mrs. Romary used to be 95 percent attack. But under the instruction of Joseph Vince the past five years she has modified her strategy to incorporate a 50-50 defense-offense ratio.

Six intentionals

"Depending on the opponent, I may even be 95 percent defense," she says. "In fact, being able to riposte [defensive thrust after parrying the opponent's attacking thrust] requires more alertness, patience, and guts than attacking."

Distance (between foes) may be the most important part of fencing, but point control is also a primary factor. In foil, the target area is the vest-protected chest and back. Mrs. Romary's best thrust has proven to be the coupé in which she goes over her opponent's blade.

"This action deceives both the lateral and the counter [circular] parry," she explains. "But you must move instantly, and you must aim at a specific point. So many fencers waste motion because they aim in a general direction. Perfect placement of the blade is achieved only by concentration, and by study, practice, and conditioning."

Like chess, fencing moves—termed intentionals—are planned ahead, one setting up the other until the ultimate thrust. Thus, fencing has been called a conversation with blades.

"You can touch [score a hit, or point] an easier, less-experienced opponent in one or two intentionals," says the trim, blonde, 5ft. 6in. Mrs. Romary. "But with a more experienced, and intelligent opponent you might get up to as high as six intentionals. This is fascinating!"

Mrs. Romary explained: "I make a feint, and I know you are going to retreat, so I retreat knowing you will advance to make the distance. Now I make a second feint, and you retreat. I again retreat, knowing you are going to advance to maintain that distance. But just as you pick up your feet (the giveaway sign) to advance to maintain distance I make a direct lunge and thrust."

British tie reaffirmed

Gibraltar made 'sovereign city'

By Russell Warren Howe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Gibraltar

Gibraltar, the tiny Mediterranean isthmus claimed by Spain, will become an "indissoluble" part of Britain under a new constitution decided here at Anglo-Gibraltarian talks.

An "order in council" by Queen Elizabeth will make the free port and tax haven a "sovereign city." But like Channel Islanders and Manxmen, Gibraltarians will not have to copy British fiscal and other laws or pay British taxes. Union will be "territorial, not political."

Britain will control only foreign, defense, and security affairs. The 25,000 Gibraltarians will have unrestricted entry to the rest of the United Kingdom.

Gibraltar's history has been conflict-ridden. Descendants of Gibral the Berber who first named the rock were ousted by Spain in 1462. About 2½ centuries later, in 1704, Spain lost the territory to England during the War of the Spanish Succession.

In 1713 British rights were recognized by Spain and other powers in the Treaty of Utrecht. Under the treaty, however, Spain retained an option on Gibraltar if Britain left; this clause still precludes Gibraltar from total independence.

Offer rejected

Impregnable by pre-20th century standards, the great naval base withstood countless sieges. In 1926, Spain renounced all claims and offered to sell the immediate hinterland and adjoining coast — the Campo de Gibraltar — to make the soilless, waterless pile self-sufficient. Britain's refusal is still unforgiven here.

General Franco revived Spanish claims. During World War II a Spanish invasion was feared after the Generalissimo sent a division to the Russian front to help the Nazis.

Today, Gibraltarians regret that the Spanish leader did not invade and share in the Axis defeat: Gibraltar could well have gained the "Campo" as compensation.

Spain took its claims to the United Nations in 1963. Britain in turn offered an Anglo-Spanish condominium of Gibraltar and the Campo — backed by British investment — or a limited condominium over the Rock itself. Gibraltarians welcomed Spain's refusals.

Resolve hardened

Since then five years of frontier, airspace, and tourist harassments by Spain have hardened Gibraltar's resolve to resist absorption. An opposition party under Major Robert Peliza campaigns for total integration into Britain. A referendum here this year, observed by ministers from British Commonwealth countries, voted by 99.6 percent for continued British links.

But many African states, although born of the UN Charter principle of self-determination, have helped give Spain a majority at that world body for absorption of Gibraltar.

In return they have gained Madrid's agreement to a merger of the Fernando Poo and Rio Muni—the two main provinces of Spain's African colony, Equatorial Guinea —into a single state at independence. This "pan-African" gesture overrides the desire of some Fernando Poo politicians who want their island off the West African coast to receive separate sovereignty from Rio Muni on the mainland; alternatively they would opt for continued links with Spain.

Ideological split

Gibraltar's main objection to a Spanish hand in its affairs is the tiny democracy's hatred of fascism and religious intolerance.

A second objection is economic: Gibraltar's per capita income of $1,500 is three times Spain's; despite Spanish harassments there is full employment, plus jobs still for more than 5,000 daily Spanish frontier crossers and more than 1,000 Moroccans.

Spain forced its women workers in Gibraltar to quit their jobs and now obliges the men to go by slow ferry from Algeciras instead of by bicycle or bus.

Madrid's treatment of Gibraltar has led to a Gibraltarian boycott of Spanish goods and of visiting Spain.

A third obstacle is cultural. Most leading Gibraltarians are of Italian origin. Others, like Chief Minister Sir Joshua Hassan, are Jews from Morocco—which has profitably replaced Spain as Gibraltar's local trading and tourism partner. Other origins are British and Indian.

The new constitution probably will not ease frontier tensions: But Gibraltarian jurists think it will make it hard to raise the Gibraltar issue at the UN in colonial terms and should prepare the ground for a post-Franco face-saving climbdown by Madrid. Deputy Chief Minister Peter Isola says it will help the UN return to its self-determination principle.

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Roxbury unit seeks school control

By Merelice Kundratis
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

The lid that the Boston School Department has clamped on community control of public schools is turning a simmering issue into a boiling pot of controversy.

The new Trotter School being built on Humboldt Avenue is on its way to becoming Roxbury's counterpart to Harlem's IS 201 (Intermediate School) in New York City.

Among those watching educational developments, IS 201 stands for confrontation and controversy between community residents and professional educators. An East Harlem school, it is run by a governing board composed of parents, teachers, community representatives, and a supervisor.

When school-department professionals held out against parental demands, black parents and residents put on the pressure.

Last November, the new Urban League of Boston took some local parents to a workshop with Harlem parents in the library of IS 201.

Specific plans developed

Black educators in Roxbury for nearly a year have been developing specific plans for giving community members a meaningful role in community-school control.

It is no coincidence that such efforts emerged in Boston concurrently with the appointment last summer of Mrs. Toye Lewis as education director of Boston's Urban League. She came from the league's national office in New York, where she was involved in the IS 201 issue.

From Mrs. Lewis's section of the Boston league have come such pamphlets as "How Do Parents Get Power?" and "Equalizing Education in the Black Community."

Whereas a year ago the league was still talking about "the process of integration," its education department now stresses the training and organizing of black parents to change ghetto schools.

Mrs. Lewis explains the switch this way: "First of all, the change from integration to control," she says, "shows a change in tactics rather than a change in goals. The goal of our community has always been one of quality education. But three to five years ago, it seemed that the strategy which would achieve the goal had to be integration."

Education council formed

Now, however, local efforts are developing a "militant" educational force within the black community—the Community Education Council (CEC), a coalition of individuals and education groups seeking community operation of schools or districts.

By Jim Hughes, staff photographer

Mrs. Toye B. Lewis

. . . sees potential for confrontation between Boston School Department and black community over parental role in public schools.

CES has tried to work with the school committee and the school department. The council's several phone calls and May 3 letter requesting a hearing about the Trotter School never received a reply from School Committee Chairman Thomas S. Eisenstadt, council officers say.

"Control" of the Trotter School has been a key issue—and this means, explains Mrs. Lewis, "control over the educational specifications of the school and the hiring of all of the teachers, everybody, and everything that goes into that school that has educational value."

But "control," as Mrs. Lewis describes it, is a long way from total take-over—a prevalent fear among school-department personnel.

"Parents are not interested in running the schools," Mrs. Lewis maintains. "But they want to be part of the process."

'Shared' control discussed

Mrs. Lewis talks about "shared" control. She says she envisions a community-controlled school "with the Boston School Department still having a say in certain things that they can do best."

She finds, however, the same reluctance among Boston school personnel that exists in New York. Although community control need not boil over into the threat that some members of the school committee fear, the breakdown in communication forces both sides to extreme positions.

Chairman Eisenstadt has called community residents a "bunch of amateurs that have more enthusiasm than ability." And the black community charges it is being "used" by the school department to get federal aid and predicts an IS 201-type conflict if this doesn't change.

To remove community feeling of being "used," Mrs. Lewis holds that the school department must show confidence in the leaders of the black community similar to that it has in the universities.

Experience cited

"When Boston University talks about running the new Trotter School," she points out, "Superintendent [William H.] Ohrenberger says, 'Sure.' But when CEC suggests running the school, it's unthinkable. Yet everbody on that CEC committee has more experience than anybody on Ohrenberger's staff. Why shouldn't he give us the contract?"

The spotlight is momentarily swinging to the King and Timilty schools—both with enrollments over 90 percent black. The two schools are part of a Title III program to get parents organized and elected to community advisory boards.

The boards will evaluate the schools and, more importantly, then have the funds needed to carry out suggested educational programs. Since the proposal was developed by community residents as well as by state, university, and school-department personnel, it was looked upon as a hopeful step toward communication and cooperation.

Why the impassioned support of community control?

Mrs. Lewis says: "We cannot leave our so-called racially imbalanced schools, which are predominantly black, in the hands of predominantly white staff because even with the Civil-Rights Act and all the federal aid to education we've lost 12 years of kids."

So. Mrs. Lewis continues to work on getting black parents trained. The league's parent-education course, which will be given again next year, is designed to make adults aware of education programs and needs.

Knowledgeable parents are then encouraged to become involved in the schools their children attend. And they insist that their involvement be recognized.

Rhode Island renews charter-reform drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R.I.

Rhode Island is starting on the slow road to constitutional reform again after rejecting a proposed new state constitution that had been recommended by a constitutional convention that lasted 3½ years.

The approach this time is to try to amend the constitution without a convention. This can be done through the initiative of the General Assembly, and ratification of individual amendments by the voters.

Success for an amendment proposed that way requires approval by two separate General Assemblys, with a general election intervening for the election of a new Legislature. Ratification requires approval at the polls by a three-fifths margin.

Three proposed amendments have been given first passage by the General Assembly. Second passage could be given by the Assembly that is elected next November. This could come at the 1969 legislative session.

Vote in 1969 possible

If the Legislature approves the proposed amendments at the session which begins next January, they could be submitted to the voters for ratification or rejection either at a special election sometime in 1969 or at the next general election in 1970.

One of the proposals involves the controversial issue of legislative pay, which was generally regarded as a sore point with the voters when they overwhelmingly rejected the constitution proposed by the convention. The amendment proposed by the Legislature takes a different approach, however.

The pay of Rhode Island state legislators now is the second lowest in the nation. Only New Hampshire pays its legislators less. The Rhode Island pay is $5 a day for a maximum of 60 legislative day in any one year, or $300 a year. It has been frozen at that figure in the constitution since 1900 and the voters have rejected every effort since then to improve it.

Pay of $50 proposed

The convention proposed that the pay scale be taken out of the constitution and that the General Assembly be authorized to set its own pay, subject to the restriction that no pay increase could take effect until after a new Legislature was elected at the following general election.

Under the amendment now proposed by the Assembly, the pay scale would be kept in the constitution, which would set the pay raise. The new pay would be $50 a day, with the same 60-day limit. The annual maximum would be $3,000 instead of the present $300.

Also proposed by the Assembly is an amendment that would plug a gap in the present constitution on the subject of legislative apportionment. The apportionment provisions of the present Rhode Island constitution have been held federally unconstitutional under the United States Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote decision. The state has corrected the matter by law, but the invalid provisions still are in the constitution.

The amendment proposed by the Assembly would put into the constitution the apportionment provisions now set by law —100 representatives and 50 senators from districts of nearly equal population.

The proposed amendment would guarantee that the legislative seats would be reapportioned after each census. If the Legislature failed to do it, the Rhode Island Supreme Court would get the assignment.

A third amendment proposed by the Legislature would have the constitution declare conservation of natural resources to be a responsibility of the General Assembly. This proposal was rejected by the convention on the contention that it does not mean much. Its backers say it would provide constitutional support for legal action in conservation matters.

Poet's landmark closed

By the Associated Press

Greenfield, Ind.

The "old swimming hole" in Brandywine Creek, subject of an 1883 poem by James Whitcomb Riley, has been ordered closed by Dr. R. E. Kinneman, Hancock County health officer.

The wide place in the creek, a half-mile outside Greenfield when Riley was a boy in the 19th century, now is surrounded by building developments.

Dr. Kinneman said the creek now is polluted from sewers and septic tanks and unsafe for swimming.

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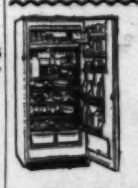

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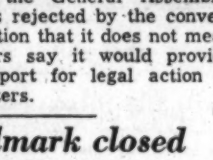

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Shepherds at work

From the quiet seclusion of a corner of the living-room rug to the many adventures of the big outdoors, it is generally acknowledged that man's best friend in the animal world is the dog.

Police in Switzerland are placing much emphasis on training German shepherd dogs for mountain-rescue work. At a school near Neerach, these dogs are taught how to search and find people trapped beneath snow and mountain rubble. Hard-working and reliable, the intelligent animals take pride in following the commands of their handlers.

Dogs are trained in classes of about nine. Some of the first things taught are when to walk on command, to sit, stay, pursue a certain course of action, etc. Of special importance is teaching a dog to follow the scent of a victim in distress. Skill of a dog in this area is exceptional and far exceeds man's ability. The dogs have a highly developed sense of smell and can often detect life under tons of debris.

Trainers find the animals respond to firmness tempered with kindness as a necessary formula for an obedient dog. In return, the German shepherds take pride in their working skills and develop loyalty to their masters.

The pictures show the dogs at work at the training center in Switzerland.

A. T. B.

Photos by Keystone

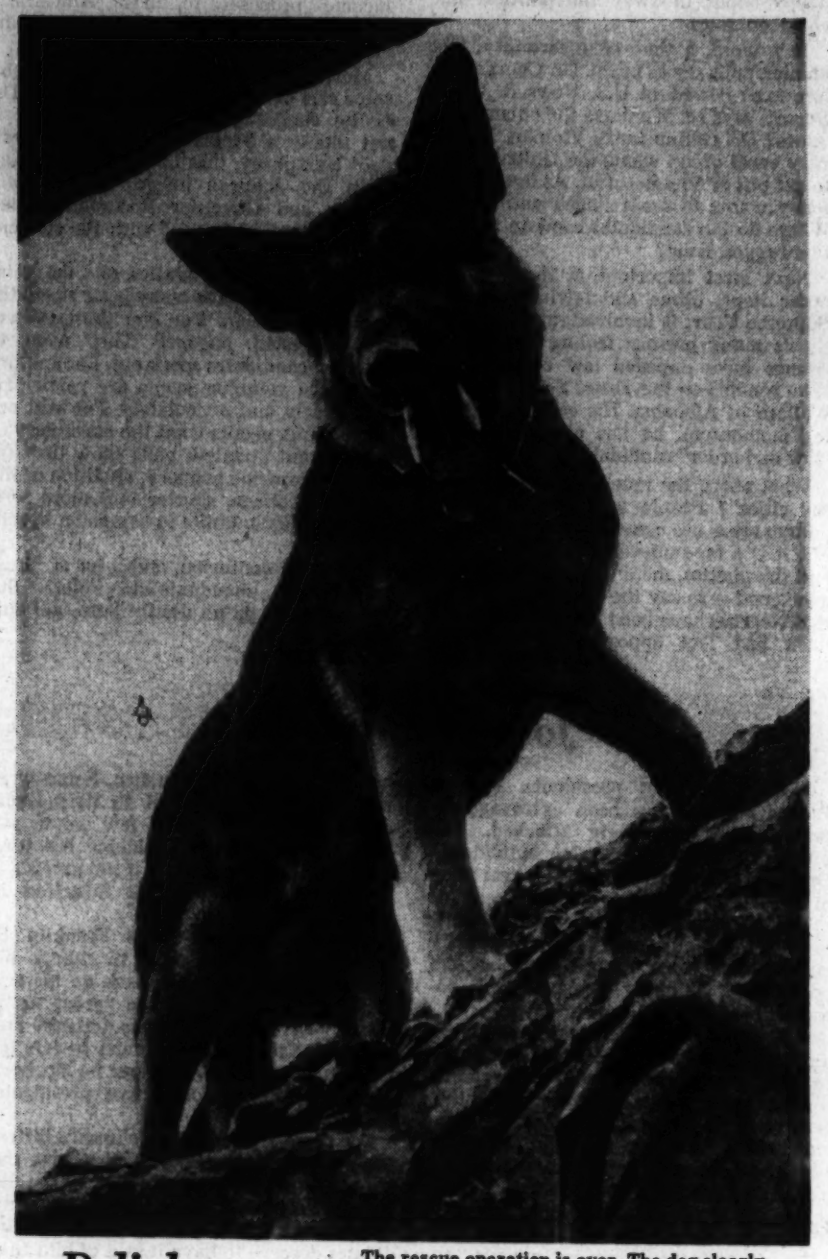
Discovery

Swiss police-trained German shepherd dogs are being used in mountain-rescue work. This dog has started scratching the ground, a sure sign that he has discovered something.

Rescue

For exercise purposes, one of the dog's trainers acts as "victim." The dog gets a little help in the actual uncovering operation.

FAMILY FEATURES



Delight

The rescue operation is over. The dog clearly shows his pleasure at the success of the exercise.

Dad's ingenuity enriches childhood

"Well, I sure would like to get the boys one of those gym sets," Sally sighed that afternoon on break, "but they'll be grown up before we can afford one."

I could understand her feelings, especially when she was raising three young boys out of town, and away from easy access to any park or school playground equipment.

But it started me thinking. We were poor, too, when I was small, yet I had a wealth of playground equipment, much of it reclaimed from discards people had decided to junk.

One of our most exciting backyard toys for a number of years was the frame of a small airplane . . . just the frame. It had been, at one time, a private craft, and Dad had bought it for the salvageable junk metal it contained. Any new, expensive, shiny jungle gym could be placed beside it and not compare at all for interest appeal.

The time came when I danced on one foot pleading for a bicycle. "Can't I have one, huh, can't I? All of my friends have had one for ages. It'd be lots easier getting to school."

"Yah, and who's going to push it up Sallander's Hill for you?" Dad countered, but he gathered together an old bicycle frame and a few spare parts, including a set of wagon wheels. Since he had only one bicycle tire intact, Dad put it on the rear frame and welded the wagon wheels into place in the front.

Instead of feeling self-conscious about the monstrosity it really was (though I admit it was not what I had dreamed of) I had great pride in it, for most of my small friends could hardly wait to take their turn on it—and I would happily oblige them as I glided off on their two-wheelers and three-speeders! Dave's English racer gave me quite a thrill coming down my first hill on it. I learned the hard way what handbrakes were!

The summer of my third year in school my brother and I were surprised with a board and auto transmission. You will find that a rather unusual gift, until you learn that the board served as a teeter-totter, and when mounted on the transmission as Dad had placed it, it revolved like a merry-go-round.

While not playing on this novel bit of junk—admittedly an eyesore, but worth its ill appearance—we two fought over whose turn it was next on the old truck-tire swing which hung from a rope attached to a creaky branch high in the old elm next to the house.

Not only old tires but inner tubes also got a workout. Many hot afternoons we would float lazily and buoyantly in Third Pond on an inflated tube scarred with many brightly colored patches.

Dad patched many tire tubes each year, but the ones most appreciated were those for the swimmin' hole!

* * *

In the quiet of summer evenings we would gather with a few friends and play a totally safe (and awkward) game of work-up with the ragged kitten ball that Dad had recovered and sewn together with coarse, black yarn.

Other evenings we would play marbles on the front-porch floor with the ball bearings Dad had saved in the garage (he was a mechanic). Our metal marbles won us many boulders and cat's-eyes and glassies, and our "steelies" never chipped.

When it came to fishing tackle, more than once a small nut served as a sinker and a bottle cork as a bobber. "Here you go," Dad would say, knotting to my makeshift pole some threadlike wire from an engine coil, "a line tough enough to pull in a whopper."

I told "whoppers" sometimes, but I never caught any!

* * *

Dad's ingenuity served us well through the years as we grew up and our interests changed. The cribbage board which he had made for himself from a rough plank with nail holes pounded in it for marking is still around somewhere. Many were the hours we two played on that board in the garage when business was slow. It seems as if it took me forever to learn the "fifteen-two, fifteen-four, and-a-double-round-makes . . ." system of scoring.

Dad has left us with many hand-hewn memories which may serve as useful ideas to some of you. The next time Johnnie or Susie whine, "I don't have anything to do! What can I play with?" don't rush out to buy a costly item in which interest will be fleeting. Lead them to the shed, garage, or storeroom and present them with a product of your creativity. In short, don't just give them a thing—give them yourself!

Cleta Mundsack

A verse for today...

Neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you.

—LUKE 17:21

Quotation for today

So here hath been dawning
Another blue day:
Think, wilt thou let it
Slip useless away?

—THOMAS CARLYLE

Stamps feature paintings

Weekly stamp column

A three-quarter-length painting of Queen Elizabeth I will be the subject of the 4d stamp in the special issue featuring British paintings which will go on sale Aug. 12.

The 4d stamp, in vertical format, is from a portrait by an unknown artist, circa 1575, and, like the other stamps in the issue, will be larger than the normal size of special issues. The colors will be yellow, red, gray, black, and gold.

"Pinkie" (Miss Sarah Moulton-Barrett) by Sir Thomas Lawrence will be the 1s. 0d. stamp. This is also in vertical format and the colors will be yellow, red, pink, blue, black, and gold.

The 1s. 6d. stamp reproduces a painting by a contemporary artist, John Piper. The subject is St. Mary le Port, immediately after a bomb raid on Bristol in 1940. Vertical in format, the colors will be yellow, orange, gray, red, blue, black, and gold.

The Hay Wain, by John Constable, is featured in horizontal format on the 1s. 9d. stamp. Colors will be yellow, red, blue, black, and gold.

The Queen's head will be in profile, gold-embossed, on all four stamps. The name of the artist and the printers will appear in the bottom gutter of the stamps.

The stamps will be printed in photogravure on non-watermarked coated paper by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, Ltd. on the sheet-fed rotary Rembrandt machine, and all will have phosphor lines. They will be issued in sheets of 60.

To be issued Aug. 12

* * *

A new air-letter form—different in shape and design—has been introduced in Britain. It replaces the air letter that remained unaltered in shape and make-up since 1944.

The price remains unaltered at 9d. There is a new stamp in light blue, dark blue, and white, designed by David Gentleman, and incorporating the head of the Queen by Arnold Machin, used on commemorative stamps. It depicts a modern British aircraft, the VC 10. The old stamp design, showing the Palace of Westminster, was introduced in 1957.

The new form, the same light blue in color, will be sold pre-folded in three, with three larger flaps that will enable it to be completely sealed. The old form, which was sold unfolded, had only two flaps which left one end open.

When folded, the new form measures 15 cm by 10.7 cm—the international maximum.

The Postmaster General announced in the House of Commons on Aug. 4, 1966, that the dimensions of the air-letter form were to be altered "to conform to the new standardized sizes for envelopes. . . . With these changes the form will be fully suitable for treatment in our mechanized sorting offices."

The air-letter form was introduced by Britain in 1942 for the armed forces. It was made available for civilian use two years later, and has since been copied by nearly every country in the world. Last year more than 70 million air-letter forms were issued in Britain.

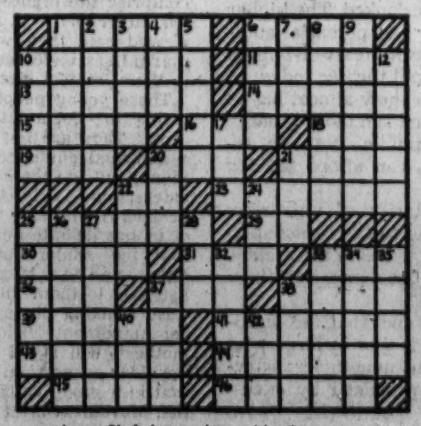
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Particles
6. Yarn
10. Wintry
11. Sprightly
13. Refund
14. Lawful
15. Maple genus
16. Wapiti
18. Western Indian
19. Billfish
20. Firmament
21. Fish sauce
22. Ruthenium symbol
23. Specialist
25. Poise
29. Neuter pronoun
30. Crustacean
31. Kimono sash
33. Reflux
36. Infant
37. Both
38. Malay canoe
39. Music drama
41. Bedlam
43. Sub-lease
44. Spirits
45. Kinds of bread
46. Disguises

Down

1. Betel palm
2. Potato
3. Gen. Bradley
4. Entangle
5. Well-groomed
6. Converse
7. Season
8. Appendage of a leaf
9. Click beetle
10. Boast
12. Vote for
17. Caustic solution
20. Total
21. Bright
22. Embezzle
24. Twelve
25. Thespian
26. Fitting
27. Short while ago
28. Curtsy
32. Limb
33. Notched
34. Watercraft
35. Stripes
37. Makes lace
38. Nudge
40. Female ruff
42. Gr. letter



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Editorials

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commentary

Thursday, July 25, 1968

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

What the polls show

This is one of those American election years when predictions are chancy, when voters' views are volatile, when no hero has emerged nationwide among the candidates, and when the public isn't very happy about the way the political machine operates.

In a word, a time of uncertainty! The opinion polls say as much. Dr. George Gallup, interviewed in U.S. News & World Report, says so. What are the outstanding issues? Dr. Gallup ranks Vietnam first. A very vocal group wants the United States to get out of Vietnam fast. At least a majority wants to see a staged withdrawal. Where do the candidates come to rest, on this rugged issue?

Next most important is the law and order issue, crime and lawlessness. The Supreme Court is involved; a Gallup Poll shows many persons feeling the court's rulings have impeded law enforcement. Who benefits on this issue? So far, George Wallace of Alabama. His campaign gaining momentum, he has emerged as the "law and order" candidate.

What about the much-touted "plight of the cities"? People who live in metropolitan areas are concerned. To many others, it is a far-removed issue. As for race and the ghettos, many Americans haven't awakened — so say the polls — to the fact that Negroes have been treated unequally, have had less opportunities than the whites. Nor do many Americans believe that anybody is near to starvation in the United States, despite sensational TV documentaries.

Poll findings also suggest that it won't be easy to sell the guaranteed minimum income proposal to most Americans, though they will approve a program guaranteeing jobs — not handouts — for all.

Most every candidate is burdened by some sort of handicap. Richard Nixon, Dr. Gallup suggests, needs to show that he is not totally a Vietnam hawk. Vice-President Humphrey, that he has broken away from the Johnson image. Senator McCarthy and Governor Rockefeller each have a "credibility gap" with the convention delegates.

Despite the uncertainties, and the volatile elements, we see many basic strengths in this campaign. For one thing, voters are interested, engaged. They want to hear the candidates speak out. For another thing, the younger people are participating, widely and articulately. For still another thing, people want the machinery of government updated: polls show they favor a nationwide primary, abolition of the electoral college, shorter and more serious campaigns, limits to campaign spending.

Plenty of confusion, and a lot of "frustrated" — or uncommitted — voters. But the campaign is no deadly bore, not this year.

Johnson's tribute

More than most presidents, Lyndon Baines Johnson has been extravagantly praised and excessively attacked. And much of this from the same individuals. Once the darling of the more liberal wing of American politicians and thinkers for his wide-ranging civil-rights and economic improvement programs, he gradually became this same group's scorned and besmirched whipping boy, primarily because of the war in Vietnam.

But, whatever his mistakes, whatever his personal weaknesses, President Johnson has sought desperately to serve his country well. He has, in most instances, been ready to take on bitter and exhausting battles to push through programs which he deems necessary to national welfare. And during the past two years or so he has undergone a degree and intensity of personal attack which has seldom befallen a president. When set against the immediately preceding administrations (those of Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy), his tenure of office brought innovations so numerous and so far-ranging as to make these others seem almost vacuums by comparison.

True, some of these Johnson programs were hastily conceived and ill-advised. Some have cost the country immense sums of money without, unhappily, having achieved much of substance. Some were tailored or compromised to fit political expediencies. And today few would say that the number of problems besetting America is not as great — if not greater — than that which Johnson inherited in November, 1963.

Yet no president since Franklin D. Roosevelt has done more to change his country or to leave his mark on history. Whether he is one of the "great presidents" — as some historians forecast and others derisively deny — must be left for the future to decide. But that he has been one of history's most active presidents, none can gainsay.

For these reasons only Johnson's bitterest opponents would begrudge him the tribute unanimously given him by the nation's governors earlier this week. Only the angriest againster would say that he did not deserve to have it said of him that he had given "long and devoted public service."

This paper has often disagreed with President Johnson. It has sometimes felt that had he sought other aims and other methods, he would have served the country better. But it joins those who believe that the President has shown a deep love for his native land and has sought to serve its highest ideals.

Hotting up along the Zambezi

It was no coincidence that there should have come almost simultaneously last week: (1) Zambian President Kaunda's request, while visiting London, that Britain sell his government antiaircraft missiles and other defensive weapons; (2) a vigorous Rhodesian operation, involving jet aircraft close to the Zambian border, against African guerrilla fighters who had crossed apparently from Zambia into Rhodesia to stir up trouble within the white redoubt; (3) the first fatality among the South African security forces cooperating with the Rhodesians to prevent black infiltration southward from Zambia.

Zambia, more than any other independent black African land, is well and truly in the front line in this worsening confrontation. In many ways, President Kaunda is among the finest and most idealistic of African leaders. Yet given the politics of present-day Africa, it would be political suicide for him to try to act as a watertight protective buffer for the whites in Rhodesia or South Africa by interdicting African nationalists from using Zambian territory as a base or corridor for activities south of the Zambezi.

The danger is that the white regimes in either Rhodesia or South Africa might use Zambian complicity as a justification for some kind of short, sharp preemptive military action against Zambia — perhaps with the very jet aircraft used close to the Zambian frontier last week.

But even before the confrontation reaches that perilous level, there is other action which Rhodesia might take to "punish" President Kaunda. More precisely there is the power installation on the Kariba dam across the Zambezi through which white Rhodesians could deny electric power to the black Zambians to the north. The generators are in fact on the Rhodesian side of the river but until now have provided Zambia with the bulk of its electricity needs.

To prevent worse happening what is needed south of the Zambezi is a keener sensitivity to political and social justice — and to the north of it, the continued tempering of emotion with reason.

Unannounced boycott

Broadway ticket prices already are high — so high that many potential theatergoers simply shrug at the notion of going. And now reports indicate that ticket prices are moving even higher.

Top prices for two new musicals this fall — "Zorba" and "Promises, Promises" — will be $15. Last season's top, also for a musical, "Cabaret," was $12. This season several shows will charge in the $12 range.

Theater ticket prices in other cities are rising, too. In Boston, for example, the Colonial Theater has posted a top rate of $9 for its five-week pre-Broadway run of "Her First Roman," a musical version of George Bernard Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra" opening next week.

And so it goes.

To defend the increase, producers say "Prices are going up because of increased costs all along the line, including production and operation." With inflation widespread, this must be true.

But the long-range effects of ticket prices shouldn't be overlooked. The higher prices go, the smaller the potential audience. This accentuates the feast-or-famine character of professional theater today. In order to break even, a show almost has to be a hit. What is needed is a more broadly based theater-going public, not one restricted to those who can afford $30 for a brace of tickets.

The growing popularity of university theater is as much due to the reasonableness of the prices charged as to the greater adventuresomeness noncommercial theater can afford.

We cannot help but feel that the legitimate theater's plight is due in large part to an unannounced but nonetheless effective general boycott provoked by excessive prices.

'Don't shake your fist . . . this may all be in the name of Mao'

The better way

State of the nations

By Joseph C. Harsch

Washington

Back in 1952 there was a great deal of talk around Washington of "rolling back the Iron Curtain." There was also serious military study of the exact implications of a military campaign to do just that.

All thinking of this kind was put to its decisive test in October of 1956 when the Hungarians threw off the yoke of communism and declared themselves to be neutral between East and West.

At that time the Hungarians looked toward Washington hoping for, and often expecting, military help in sustaining their independence.

Such military assistance could at that time have been provided.

Communism reimposed

That was the moment of America's peak superiority in military power. True, the Russians had set off their first nuclear device as far back as August of 1949. But their arsenal, and their delivery systems, were still in their infancy. At the time of the Hungarian crisis the United States was still the only true nuclear superpower in the world. It could have used that power to support Hungary without fear of nuclear reprisals on the United States itself or on its European Allies.

That was the moment when, if ever, Washington could have resorted to "preventive war" and used its enormous military superiority to "roll back the Iron Curtain."

There were many reasons why it was not done, but the important fact is that it was not done. President Dwight D. Eisenhower made the final decision against the use of nuclear weapons. Communism was reimposed on Hungary. The Iron Curtain was not rolled back by American military power.

Today all the countries from which American military power might have rolled communism back in 1956 are still nominally Communist. And all of them except Yugoslavia are still nominally members of the Warsaw alliance.

Russian pressure

But today every one, except for East Germany, has evolved a new and individual type of economic and political system. In every case it is superficially Communist. In each case it is in the main stream of the national experience of the individual country. Communism has gone intensely nationalistic in Poland; rational in Czechoslovakia; pragmatic in Romania; and regional in Yugoslavia.

Each Eastern European country has taken the Communist system which was imposed upon it by Russian soldiers at the end of World War II and shaped it to meet its own habits, tastes, and needs. It has ceased long since to be uniform. It has ceased to mean total subservience to Moscow. Each has a large measure of local and internal autonomy.

This is not a "roll back" of the Iron Curtain. It is not complete "liberation" of Eastern Europe from Russian sovereignty. It is less independence than the peoples of Eastern Europe would like to have. But how does it compare with what they would have today had President Eisenhower elected to use American nuclear superiority in 1956?

No man can say precisely "what might have been." But it is a reasonable guess that the peoples of those countries are little the worse off, and in some respects better off, this way.

Had they been liberated by American weapons they could have retained that liberty only under the shelter of American weapons. They would have lived under a state of siege with Russian pressure from the outside and Communist subversion from inside. There would have been little peace. What is perhaps more important, there would have been no self-achievement.

Self-achievement

What partial freedom the Eastern Europeans have today they have won for themselves. By their courage, their tenacity, and their own skills they have worked their problems out to the point where they can be greatly proud of what they have achieved.

It remains to be seen whether the Czechs have gone too fast and too far. There may still be a reaction there. But the amount of freedom they have gained for themselves is at this moment the most exciting thing in the world today. And the biggest and most exciting feature of it is that they did it for themselves.

The moral of the story is that little countries and relatively weak peoples can do a lot for themselves. Progress does not depend only upon American military weapons.

In the long run, which is the better way?

A reader writes

Wisdom of the ages

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In a recent Monitor Louis Garinger, the Religious Affairs editor, reports on the recent University Christian Movement conference of students held in Cleveland, in which the "new morality" was explored in depth. From its name, this might be expected to comprise the highest level of student opinion. He reports, "A majority of those interviewed said they would countenance premarital sex under certain well defined and, to them, ethical circumstances."

These young people stated that they are trying to "formulate a morality of their own." They are not interested in any long established guidelines or any supreme authority outside themselves. And as for their elders, one Yale University student expresses it this way, "It's not something any of us has definite answers to. We just know that the adults don't have the answers either, and to a large extent we're just not listening to them anymore."

No thinking person believes that the old commandment "Honor thy father and mother," will stand up under hypocrisy in the older generation. But it is hard to believe that in a group called the University Christian Movement most of the parents involved would not have something of value to impart, by virtue of a larger experience, if for no other reason.

Actually, there are definite answers to all moral questions for all those sufficiently interested to look deeply enough for them. The moral code outlawing adultery and fornication has deep roots in the wisdom of the ages. There were compelling reasons for this strict moral code and they are as valid today as ever. The only question is one of obedience. In all generations there have been those who have tried to live by other philosophies of life and the wisest man who ever lived has given us a sure criterion by which to evaluate them. He said, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

It is here that the older generation has something of great value to contribute, if youth will listen. It already knows from experience that "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." Youth is just beginning to sow, and what he sows now will have the most profound effect on the happiness of lives which are now just really on the threshold of life.

St. Louis — Ray R. Henley

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Dispatch from the farm

Springside hullabaloo

By John Gould

Lisbon Falls, Maine

Some of the ability of mankind to contrive a situation and then stand back and complain that he is abused, an ability more widely exploited of late than the invention of the wheel, seems to have been taken up by a feathered songstress whose acquaintance I recently made, and it is working out very well, as planned.

There is a woodland trail up the side of a hill, leading from shady glen to bosky dell and arriving at last by a pretty pond where the *Salvelinus fontinalis* disports in riotous profusion and a box lunch tastes supreme even if somebody forgot to put in the salt and pepper.

At a certain point along this trail there is a crevice in the ledge from which cold, clear water surges in excessive bounty and the passing public may refresh itself in sylvan surroundings. Everybody who makes this trip pauses at this spring.

Early in the season the purple violet stands around in the way, and later the moccasin flower kicks its heels in the air and exults. The heavier flora includes the birch, spruce, maple, and cedar, and now and then amongst them the quick eye may catch a flash of summer red where a fleeing white-tail deer just gets away in time. This is true wilderness, so a cock-o'-the-woods is provided, pounding his head off in search of a sustaining morsel, and more sedulous than a chainsaw.

So it is that as one arrives at this spring one involuntarily sits one down and beguiles oneself with the charm and serenity of the situation, glad that such remote retreats still prevail in a world gone mad, and one quaffs the pure aqueous exudation and breathes the forest-scented atmosphere, and one exults before urging oneself on up one's route. True, not too many come this way, and mostly they are people who have come often before, so they approach this spring knowing very well what is to be there, mentally ready to experience again a former delight.

As this spring thrusts forth its offering there is a tumble into a small pool, and then a boggy spot along which a blowdown from a distant past lies in superjacent permanency. This blow-down was probably a pine belonging to an ancient forest rotation, and it lies there in deep green moss to prove there once were giants. And because of the way it lies, and the surrounding moisture, custom has turned the trail so it comes right alongside this log.

Well, sir, this bird arrived this springtide and constructed a nest in a recession under this log, and after deponing the customary clutch she commenced incubation, and along about that time traffic set in. Such is the trail and such is the place that everybody who came by plunked down his/her left foot precisely beside this nest, but because of the log nobody could quite step on it. It was as close as any left foot could come to disaster, yet disaster was impossible.

Nobody, coming up along this trail on the first visit of the year, had any notion this bird was sitting there on this nest. Indeed, with anticipations rampant and attention looking ahead to the cool spring, nobody was thinking about birds at all. So at the crucial

location the arriving left foot, obliged to suit its imprint to the nature of the place, would come down right at the tip of this bird's short beak, whereupon she would rise up like a swarm of locusts and make great protest about civil rights and social wrongs, inveighing invective all over the place, and demanding speedy reform.

To the owner of this foot the outburst enjoyed the benefit of the element of surprise, and almost everybody to date has climbed a tree, gone off through the puckerbrush on sudden errands, or in some instances has stood there a while to scream. One man carrying a paper bag of roast beef sandwiches twisted them into an interesting uselessness, and said afterwards that he didn't realize what he was doing.

After her initial sally the bird will perch on 10 or 15 trees at once and vituperate, giving the natural serenity something of the tone of a good diction day in Hyde Park and greatly diminishing the usual reasons for hanging around. Nobody likes to keep birdies excited, so lingering at the spring has been out this year, and after the various parties move on up the trail this thing gets back on her eggs and gets ready for somebody else.

One is able to stand in this region and look about at the 128,000 acres where this bird might have established her hearthside without challenging the stability of passing pilgrims, or intruding so rudely on the rustic calm. One is also able, after collecting his wits and getting them back in some order, to observe that a beautiful bird otherwise to be admired has shown an uncouth side and jeopardized her reputation. Indeed, there is much to ponder in this whole affair, and with abbreviated refreshment and interrupted meditation one hastens up the trail, away from the springside hullabaloo, and wonders what the moral to all this might be, anyway.